The New-York Times.

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GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Warm Debate on the Army in the House of Commons.

Extradition of Communists Refused by England.

Courbet's Defense Before the Versailles Court-Martial.

A Sea Wave Sweeps Over an East Indian Island.

Details of the Second Battle in the Corea.

Steam-Boat Explosion, Four Killed, at Maysville, N. Y.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Warm Debate on Army Matters in Parliament—Royal Inquiry into the Subject Opposed.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—In the House of Commons, this evening, there was a lively debate upon army matters. Mr. WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, member for Westminster, attacked the course of the Government in relation to the army, and Mr. CARDWELL and Lord NORTHBROOK, respectively Secretary and Under Secretary of War, defended the administration of the army from the charges made against it. Both of these gentlemen spoke in opposition to a royal inquiry into the management of the army. The subject was finally dropped without any action being taken upon the motion to ask inquiry which had been submitted by Mr. SMITH.

Action of the Dublin Amnesty Association in Reference to the Riots—A Criminal Action to be Brought Against the Police—Indisposition of Queen Victoria—Extradition of French Communists in England Refused.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Amnesty Association of Dublin condemn as unreliable the explanations made by the Marquis of HARTINGTON, Chief Secretary for Ireland, as to the cause of the prevention of the meeting on the 12th inst., in Phœnix Park, and they have also resolved to bring a criminal action against the Police for committing assaults upon the people who assembled upon the occasion. At Londonderry but few arrests have been made. Queen VICTORIA is ill. The French Government is reported to have requested the extradition of the Communists who have taken refuge upon British soil, and the reply of the English Cabinet is said to be a decided refusal.

The trial of the murderer of Chief of Police TALBOT has been postponed. The Corporation of Dublin have adopted a resolution expressing sorrow and horror at the Phoenix Park affair. Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, the American Minister, has gone to the Continent. He intends to be absent a month.

Investigation of the Phœnix Park Riot Begun—Demonstration by the Friends of Home Rule in Ireland.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The City Corporation has commenced an investigation into the occurrences at Phœnix Park on Sunday the 6th. The Magistrates have granted summonses against members of the Police who took part in the affray. The friends of "Home Rule" in Ulster have made arrangements for a formidable demonstration to-morrow. They intend to march in procession from Newry to Dundalk, and a collision with the Orangemen is apprehended.

FRANCE.

Courbet's Defense—Why He Joined the Commune—The Reported Arrangement for the Evacuation of the Parisian Forts Denied.

VERSAILLES, Aug. 14.—The defense of M. GUSTAVE COURBET, which was submitted to the Court-martial today, is to the effect that he joined the Commune for the purpose of endeavoring to effect a pacification between its members and the Versailles authorities, and that to his personal exertions was due the saving of many objects of art from destruction during the siege of Paris.

The negotiations between Gen. MANTEUFFEL and Minister POUYER for the immediate evacuation of the northern forts, have so far been without result.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—The *National Zeitung* denies that a convention has been concluded for the evacuation of the forts about Paris, and of the Departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Prince Bismarck to Attend the Meeting of the Emperors—Narrow Escape of Victor Emmanuel—The Vine Disease Prevalent in Portugal—Bismarck Guarding Against Cholera.

BERLIN, Aug. 14.—Prince BISMARCK has gone to Gastein to attend the meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Rome reports that King VICTOR EMMANUEL has had a narrow escape from death while hunting wild boars.

LISBON, Aug. 14.—The United States steam frigate *Franklin*, and the United States steam sloop-of-war *Plymouth*, have sailed for New-York. The vine disease prevails in Portugal and the wine crop is expected to be short.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 14.—The most stringent precautionary measures have been adopted and will be enforced by the Danish Government for the prevention, if possible, of the introduction of the cholera into the country.

Rise of United States Securities at Frankfort—Success of the New Treasury Arrangement.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The ten-forties and United States bonds of 1881 have risen considerably at Frankfort in consequence of the success of the new Treasury arrangement. The amount allotted to Frankfort is limited. Pending negotiations, when completed, will enable Mr. RICHARDSON, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, to place the whole amount in Germany.

THE WASHINGTON TREATY.

Dispatches from Gen. Schenck—The Recent Appointments to the Geneva Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A dispatch from Minister SCHENCK confirms the truth of the cable telegram that Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, Lord Chief Justice of England, is to be the English arbitrator at Geneva, under the Treaty of Washington, and Sir ROUNDELL PALMER, the counsel. It has already been announced that Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is to be our arbitrator. It is now certainly known that Assistant Secretary of State J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS is to be the agent of the United States. The British agent has not yet been announced. This Government has as yet appointed no counsel. Mr. CHARLES C. BEAMAN, Jr., of New-York, is employed to assist the agent of the United States in the preparation of the cases before the tribunal of arbitration. Mr. BEAMAN is the author of a volume entitled *The National and Private Alabama Claims, and their Final and Amicable Settlement.* Hon. ROBERT S. HALE, of New-York, the agent and counsel on the part of the United States for the claims to come before the Commissioners to sit in Washington, is now here on business connected with his office.

A TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

The Island of Tagolanda Swept by a Volcanic Wave Forty Yards High—Every Living Thing Destroyed.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—Batavia papers received by the overland mail via India contain details of a dreadful calamity which has visited the small Island of Tagolanda in the Malay Archipelago, about fifty miles north-east of the Island of Celebes. An outburst of the volcano of Ruwang was accompanied by a concussion of the sea, and a wave forty yards in height swept all the human beings, cattle and horses from the island. The number of persons who perished is stated at 416.

CHINA.

The Corean War—The Second Battle—Disposition of Admiral Rodgers' Fleet—What the Coreans Intended—Results of the Expedition.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—The following news was received by the *China:* In the second battle between the American squadron and the Coreans the latter had 6,000 men, armed with gingals, and their bullets fell short, while the deadly fire of the American rifles told fearfully on the enemy.

Under the cover of the rank vegetation and the shoulder of a hill, the Americans advanced within 120 yards of the forts before they came within range of the Corean musketry. The Coreans resisted desperately till the last. Lieut. MCKEE was killed as he entered the entrenchments. When the Americans reached the entrenchments the Coreans succumbed. A number of prisoners were taken including the officer second in command, who was badly wounded, the Commander-in-Chief having been killed. On the 10th of June the American force bivouacked in the forts, and next day demolished the forts and spiked all the guns, the fleet returning to the Boize anchorage two days later. The Coreans sent a letter filled with the most insulting and abusive language, to which no reply was made. Admiral RODGERS, however, sent to the Coreans to know what he should do with the prisoners. The Coreans answered he might do what he liked with them. Two days later he set them at liberty, and sent two messages ashore, but the local authority refused to receive them, saying it was as much as his head was worth to send them, and it was no use to attempt to communicate further, with the Court. Mr. LOW, the American Minister, then sent a formal protest that his mission was peaceful, and that the American attack was not for a refusal to negotiate, but because the Coreans had treacherously fired on the boats. The steamer *Millet* was then dispatched to Shanghai with dispatches for Washington. The *Monocacy* and *Palos* will return to Shanghai and be docked, and the rest of the squadron will return to Chefoo and await instructions. One hundred thousand rations were sent to Chefoo. The Coreans fought like men. Their weapons are wretched old firelocks, and their cutlasses made of soft iron which bend like old hoop. They were dressed in armor of nine thicknesses, cotton, padded so that only rifle balls could penetrate them. Their swords produced no effect. Documents captured show that the Corean Government had planned the surprise of the American fleet, and were astonished at the failure of the forts to annihilate the foreign vessels at the first fire. The expedition has accomplished no change in the relations of the two countries, and Minister LOW and Admiral ROGERS will await instructions from Washington before proceeding to further hostilities. The English Colonial Press in China denounce the return of the American fleet to Cheefoo as having all the moral effect of a defeat. Two Englishmen and one German, engaged in saving material from the wreck of the German schooner *Chusan*, on Sir JAMES HALL'S island, have been captured by Coreans, bound hand and foot, slung on bamboos, and packed off to the interior of Corea. The British fleet has sailed from Japan to inquire into the matter. The Mohammedan insurrection in North China is still formidable. Immense improvements are in prosecution by the Government, including the widening and deepening of the canals, the building of railways, new barracks and a new palace for the Micado. OTTO SEIYD, an absconding commission merchant from Yokohama, had arrived at Singapore. A tremendous typhoon has done great damage at Kiobe recently.

ANOTHER BOILER EXPLOSION.

Wholesale Slaughter at Maysville on the Steamer Chautauqua—Four Persons Known to be Killed and Fourteen Wounded.

MAYSVILLE, N. Y., Aug. 14.—The boiler of the steamer *Chautauqua*, Capt. MURRAY, exploded this afternoon, while taking in wood at Whitney's Landing, six miles below Maysville. The dead, as far as known are Mrs. Hopkins and daughter, residence unknown; Henry Cook, of Corry, a colored barber at the Chautauqua House; Mrs. E. C. Cochran, of Buffalo, was drowned, and her body has not been recovered. The injured are: Mrs. Samuel Bartholomew, of Portland, N. Y.; Alvin Plumb, of Westfield, N. Y.; Cornelius Shaw, of Jamestown, N. Y.; Major Cameron, of Jamestown; Capt. Murray, of Jamestown; W. P. Miller, of Pittsburg, Penn.; D. L. Crawford, of Pittsburg, Penn.; Alfred Cradle, of Alleghany, Penn.; John Bemus, of Bemus Point; F. W. Anshutz, of Alleghany, Penn.; W. C. Davis, of Corry, Penn.; Iduca and Lizzie Ells, and Miss Hopkins, of Cleveland, Ohio. The boat is badly wrecked. Several of the injured will probably die.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The barometer has risen somewhat since Sunday night in the Southern and Gulf States, and remains sensibly stationary in the Middle and Eastern States and westward to the Mississippi River. Clear weather has continued from Tennessee and North Carolina to Michigan and Maine. Smoky and hazy weather has been reported from Lakes Erie and Huron, and severe fires in upper Michigan prevent telegraphic communication. An area of threatening and cloudy weather is extending over Iowa and Wisconsin and the immediate coast of New-Jersey and New-England. The temperature from Illinois to Lake Huron is decidedly higher than on Sunday night. Midnight reports are not yet received from the Rocky Mountain and Gulf stations.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably rise somewhat over the lake region on Tuesday and an area of cloudy weather and light rain will probably extend from Indiana and Missouri northward. Increasing cloudy weather is probable for the middle and East Atlantic coast.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	70	72	73	74	73
Stand of Bar. in inch.	30.10	..	30.11	..	30.07

Wet-bulb hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 69.

Attempts to Lynch Negro Criminals.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—Several demonstrations have been made upon the Rockford, Ill., Jail for the purpose of seizing and lynching the negro who committed rape upon the little daughter of Rev. Mr. WALTON, but none proved successful. It is said that other attempts will follow. On Saturday the Sheriff swore in as special deputies several men who were engaged in the first attempt to secure the negro for the purpose of lynching him.

WASHINGTON.

The Investigation of Revenue Matters at Baltimore to be Recommenced—Dense Smoke on Lake Huron—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Since the change in the Internal Revenue Office there have been several attempts made by parties from Baltimore to have the investigation of revenue matters there resumed. The investigation undertaken some time ago was without any important result, because of the want of harmony in its management. It is not unlikely that a new investigation may be ordered, because charges are made which can hardly go unnoticed, but it will not be begun for some time, at least such is now the expectation. It is certain that if frauds have been committed, they have been stopped, and the revenue collections will not be injured by delay, and the attempts of investigation already made show that the prospect of arriving at the truth is very dismal, and that delay for a time may bring forward some new testimony.

THE SMOKE OVER LAKE HURON.

The dispatch to the Signal Office about smoke over Lake Huron, calls attention to the fact that observations were made here several days last week of a smoke less dense than that reported from the West, but very unusual for this season of the year. A gentleman in one of the Departments, who has devoted much time to the study of science, reported his observations to the signal-office here, for the purpose of having extended observations taken, so that the causes might be discovered.

The following telegram was received this evening at the Signal Office:

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 14.

Chief Signal Officer:

A dense smoke has prevail'ed for the last five days. Reports from Lake Huron state it is so dense as to impede navigation.

(Signed,) ALLEN BUELL, Observer.

PERSONAL.

Senator PATERSON is in the city. He will return to New-Hampshire next Wednesday.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE LOAN.

The Sctetary of the Treasury today issued the following circular:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 14, 1871.

GENTLEMEN: I have deemed it advisable, upon further consideration, to withdraw the loan, for the present, from the market, with the exception of the five per cent. bonds as offered to the national banks by the circular letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated 10th inst. This communication relates to the four per cent. and the four and a half per cent. bonds in combination with the five per cent. bonds. Very respectfully,

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

To Agents designated by the Secretary of the Treasury to negotiate the new loan.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

Receipts and expenditures by warrants for the fiscal year ending June 30:

Net Receipts.

From Customs	$206,270,408 05
Internal revenue	143,098,153 63
Sales of public lands	2,388,646 68
Miscellaneous sources	31,566,736 53
Total net revenue	$383,323,944 89
Balance in the Treasury, June 30, 1870	149,505,867 78
Total	$532,829,812 67

Net Expenditures.

For civil and miscellaneous	$69,498,710 97
War Department	35,799,991 82
Navy Department	19,431,027 21
Indians and pensions	41,870,892 32
Interest of public debt	125,576,565 93
Net ordinary expenses	$292,177,188 25
Purchase of bonds for sinking fund, &c.	130,735,147 18
Total net expenditures	$422,912,335 43
Balance in the Treasury June 30, 1871	109,917,477 24
Total	$532,829,812 67

The receipts from miscellaneous sources include $8,892,829 95 from premiums. The expenditures for civil and miscellaneous purposes include $9,016,794 74 for premiums. Indians and pensions show special expenditures for Indians of $7,767,502 22, leaving the expenditures on the pension account at $34,103,390 08. In consequence of the change made by the law of July 8, 1870, whereby the payment of pensions was made quarterly instead of semi-annually, the payments of the past year have been increased about $8,000,000 by the payment of an extra quarter's pension falling due within the year.

CO OPERATION IN THE REVENUE SERVICE.

Commissioner DOUGLASS has written a letter in the interest of the complete co-operation of revenue officers in the execution of the laws, stating that there should not be any antagonism between different classes of revenue officers, equally and especially charged with the duty of seeing that the Government revenues are thoroughly and faithfully collected. Without the united and hearty co-operation of all the revenue officers there is reason to fear that a large percentum of the tax imposed upon the manufacture and sale of cigars will fail in reaching the Treasury.

ILLNESS OF A VENERABLE LADY.

The venerable Mrs. MARY CHASE BARNEY was struck with paralysis in her right side yesterday morning. She has been confined to her bed for the past eighteen months from the effects of a paralytic stroke. This venerable lady, now in her eighty-eighth year, is a daughter of SAMUEL CHASE, of Maryland, a Judge of the Supreme Court, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, and the last surviving child of any of the signers of that instrument. It is a strange coincidence that the last surviving signer, CHARLES CARROLL, of Carrollton, should have been of Maryland, and now the last surviving child of any signer is of Maryland, and it is also a fact that that last surviving widow of any signer was of Maryland, who was Mrs. HANNAH K. CHASE, widow of SAMUEL CHASE. She died in 1848.

FIGHTING OUT AN OLD FEUD.

It appears from a statement made by an eye-witness, that in the affray between MCCARTHY and DARDEN to-night all the pistol-shots, five in number, were fired by DARDEN. Three of them took effect, and MCCARTHY died a few minutes afterward. There had been an old feud between the two, and when they met on the street to-night they came to blows almost instantly. DARDEN was terribly beaten about the head, and after having his wounds dressed, was taken to the guard-house. MCCARTHY'S body was also taken thither to await an inquest to-morrow.

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Arrival of the Steamer China, with Passengers and Mails for the Atlantic Coast.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 13.—The Pacific Mail steam-ship *China*, from Hong Kong July 12, and Yokohama July 22, arrived this evening. She brought the following cabin passengers: For New-York—Miss Rees and three children, Miss Thorne, Mr. O. Bullick, Capt. Martin, Mr. Remi and wife, Mr. A. Rickmers, G. Gordenshew. For Omaha—E. Kifford, wife and child; Capt. V. C. Creigh. For Chicago—Rev. V. C. Hart, wife and three children. Dr. F. S. Steadman, B. A., Mr. F. Diese, F. Knaptin. For Europe—M. Muller, Capt. Scott and wife, Lieut. J. H. Hodgson, B. A., Mr. Kedo, Mr. Nornilneta, Mr. Fejui, Mr. Mansuma, Master Hiratara, Mr. T. Ajerose, Lieut. Crofton, R. N., Mr. J. C. Nardlow, Hugh Heiley, Thomas Fox, C. Kachmeyer. The *China* brought also 283 Chinese in the steerage, and 45,509 packages of merchandise.

The schooner *Campbell* arrived at Kenosha, Wis., on Sunday, with the wreck of the lumber-scow *Scottish Chief*, picked up between Kalamazoo and St. Joseph. It is supposed that the crew was lost.

THE EASTERN REGATTA.

A Brilliant Scene in Swampscott Bay.

Fifty Yachts Tossing About—The Start—Rounding the Outer Ponts—An Exciting Run Home—The New-York Yachts Carry off all the Boston Prizes.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—The sun rose yesterday morning on a quiet, dull morning, that did not give very great promise of lively yachting weather. But what there was appeared to satisfy the minds of anxious Bostonians, and by 7 A. M. the little crowds hurrying along the streets carrying baskets of provisions and liquid refreshments, denoted that something of unusual interest was on foot. About a dozen large steamers were advertised to start for the race at various hours from 8 A. M. till 10 A. M., and the projectors of those speculations had no reason to feel bad, as every boat appeared to have a good load. The steamer *Escort* started at 8 A. M. from India Wharf, carrying the members of the Eastern Club and their friends. This boat steamed straight to Salem, where they received a fresh addition of guests, and then came to Swampscott and lay to, to view the start. The greater part of the fleet anchored off Swampscott on Sunday, so as to be on hand early, while some, including the *Sappho*, *Columbia*, *Rambler* and *Wanderer*, passed the light at Marblehead, and came down early in the morning. The *Tidal Wave* did not leave Boston until this morning, and as the breeze was very light, did not arrive in time to participate in the race. The *Fleetwing* did not enter. The regatta was sailed under the rules of the Eastern yacht clubs. In order to be certain to have a good race, four courses were laid, so as to suit any wind there might be on the day of the race. The start was a flying one, the yachts being allowed fifteen minutes to cross the starting-line, between the judges' tug, *Weymouth*, and the stake-boat. The Regatta Committee comprised Mr. W. M. MURRAY, Mr. THEODORE A. NEAL, Mr. CHARLES H. WALKER, Mr. WM. A. PAINE, and B. JOY JEFFREYS. Time was allowed for difference of measurement according to the Eastern Yacht Club tables. The measurement of area for the purpose of this rule "shall be the product of the multiplication of the extreme length on or under the water-line, from fore-side of stem to aft-side of stern-post, by the extreme breadth wherever found, both measures to be in feet and decimals."

RIG AND PRIZES.

Yachts contending for prizes were obliged to carry canvas as follows:

Schooners—Mainsail, foresail, jib, flying-jib, jib-topsail, balloon-jib, fore and main-gaff topsails and stay sails.

Sloops—Mainsail, jib, flying-jib, jib-topsail, balloon-jib, gaff-topsail and stay sails.

The prizes were as follows: A $1,000 cup for schooners and $500 cup for sloops, given by the Eastern Yacht Club, and sailed for with time allowance. The residents of Swampscott gave a $800 cup for schooners and a $400 cup for sloops, to be sailed for without time allowance.

THE START.

The yachts were to have started at 11 A. M., and at that time the bay off Swampscott presented a magnificent marine picture, as over fifty yachts lay tossing around, idly waiting for the signal to start. The breeze was very light, and the Regatta Committee waited for half an hour to see if there would be any change in the weather. At 11½ A. M. the judges' tug-boat *Weymouth* steamed through the fleet with signal No. 4 hoisted, as a signal that that course had been selected. Course No. 4 was from the starting-point off Swampscott, to the buoy on Davis Ledge, off Minot's. Leaving the buoy on port hand, from thence past Half-way Rock, on port hand, round Pig Rock stakes, on starboard hand, and back, passing between judges' boat and stake-boat, making in all a course of thirty-four and three-eighth miles. The wind at the start was light from the south-south-east. At 11¾ A. M. three whistles from the *Weymouth* gave the signal to prepare to start, and about five minutes afterward another long whistle gave the starting signal. The *Weymouth* took up a position west-south-west of the stake-boat and let go her anchor. The fleet immediately became very lively, and every boat commenced tacking about inside the line, preparing to start. The various steamers, including the *Escort*, the broker's boat, with Gilmore's Band on board, and various other vessels, kept down to leeward to follow up the fleet. The wind by this time had freshened up a little, and there was about a four-knot breeze. The first point to make, at the buoy on Davis Ledge, lay off south-by-east-half-east, and as the wind was about east-south-east. They all started on the port tack, leading well up and nearly pointing for Minot's Ledge. The following is a list of yachts that started in the race, with their time of starting and owners:

	Time.
Rebecca, Schooner, Commodore Jno. Heard, Eastern Yacht Club	11 54 24
Taralinta, Schooner, Capt. H. H. Kent, New-York Yacht Club	11 54 40
Ethel, Schooner, Capt. Church, Eastern Yacht Club	11 55 28
Gracie, Sloop, Capt. Krebs and Johnson, New-York Yacht Club	11 56 15
Idler, Schooner, Capt. T. D. Durant, New-York Yacht Club	11 56 15
Julia, Schooner, Capt. S. Whitney, Eastern Yacht Club	11 56 28
Ianthe, Schooner, Capt. Pickmar, Eastern Yacht Club	11 58 20
Foam, Schooner, Capt. Shepperd Homans, New-York Yacht Club	11 59 13
Vixen, Sloop, Capt. Livingston, New-York Yacht Club	11 59 18
Corning, Sloop, Capt. Tucker, Eastern Yacht Club	11 59 26
Sadie, Sloop, Commodore Burgess, Eastern Yacht Club	11 59 54
Rambler, Schooner, Capt. Banker, New-York Yacht Club	12 00 20
Sprite, Schooner, Capt. Nicholson, New-York Yacht Club	12 04 06
Sylvie, Schooner, Capt. Whitten, Eastern Yacht Club	12 01 02
Columbia, Schooner, Commodore F. Osgood, New-York Yacht Club	12 03 41
Dauntless, Schooner, Commodore J. G. Bennett, New-York Yacht Club	12 04 36
Dawn, Schooner, Capt. P. S. Schelton, Eastern Yacht Club	12 04 36
Juniatta, Schooner, Capt. P. Dexter, Eastern Yacht Club	12 04 36
Sappho, Schooner, Vice-Commodore Douglas, New-York Yacht Club	12 06 21
Wanderer, Schooner, Capt. Louis Loriliard, New-York Yacht Club	12 06 21
Vesta, Schooner, Capt. Baker, New-York Yacht Club	12 07 52
Vindex, Sloop, Capt. R. Centre, New-York Yacht Club	12 09 5
Halcyon, Schooner, Capt. Jas. R. Smith, New-York Yacht Club	12 09 5
Alarm, Sloop, Capt. Prebble, Eastern Yacht Club	12 09 29
Glimpse, schooner, Capt. John Jeffries, Eastern Yacht Club	12 10 44
Violet, sloop, Capt. Childs, Eastern Yacht Club	12 11 00
Magic, schooner, Capt. Lester Wallack, New-York Yacht Club	12 12 27
Dreadnought, schooner, Capt. Samuels, New-York Yacht Club	12 12 49
Narragansett, sloop, Capt. Dexter, Eastern Yacht Club	12 15 19
Eva, schooner, Capt. Sylvanus Macey, New-York Yacht Club	12 16 09

THE RACE.

The schooner *Rebecca*, that formerly belonged to Commodore BENNETT, was the first to cross the line, followed closely by the chocolate-colored *Tarolinta*. The schooner *Ethel* came next, with the fleet sloop *Gracie* close on her heels. The *Idler* came next, with the *Julia* and *Ianthe* following close on her quarter. Mr. SHEPHERD HOMANS came next in the *Foam*, with the rival sloop *Vixen*. The new schooner *Rambler* went by ahead of the *Sprite* and *Silvia*, who were followed about two minutes later by the *Columbia* and *Dauntless*. The *Alice*, *Dawn* and *Juniata*, of the Eastern Club, glided gracefully through the water in the wake of the *Dauntless*, and were followed by the *Sappho*, *Wanderer* and *Vesta*. The next on this list was MCCULIE'S new iron sloop *Vindex*, followed by the *Halcyon*, with the schooner *Glimpse* close behind. The sloop *Alarm* and schooner *Magic* came next, followed by the stately *Dreadnaught*, with all canvass up, and a new jib-topsail that set remarkably well. The *Narragansett* was next, and MCMAIRG'S smart little schooner *Eva* brought up the rear. As there was a little more than fifteen minutes intervening between the passing of the first and last yachts, the Committee held a meeting on board the judges' boat and decided that all whose time they had taken were fairly in the race. This was done to avoid any dispute regarding this point. The fleet all lay off on the port tack, heading well up toward Minot's. The *Gracie* was one of the first to push ahead and quietly passed the *Rebecca*, *Ethel* and *Tarolinta*, and took the lead of the fleet. The *Columbia*, as usual, made some very fast sailing, and passing through the fleet, held a good wind and made after the *Gracie*. The *Silvie* moved along very prettily, but fell off to leeward so much that about 2 P. M. she was about a mile to leeward of the *Columbia*. The *Dreadnaught* was sailing very well, and held the best wind of any boat in the fleet; and, although the breeze was hardly fresh enough for her, she held her own with the best and showed a good many a clean pair of heels. The *Dauntless* and *Sappho*, like old antagonists, stuck pretty close to one another, and there hardly appeared any perceptible difference in the starting, but Commodore BENNETT managed to keep the lead he had at the start, despite the efforts of the other to close the gap. The *Wanderer* was doing very well, and, after passing the *Tarolinta*, *Idler*, *Rambler*, and a number of the smaller fry, held on after the *Sappho*, but could not weather that noble craft. As the fleet approached the buoy on Dove's Ledge, the scene became one of marked interest. The various steamers, numbering about fifteen in all, including the Government cutter, with Admiral STEADMAN on board, congregated to leeward of the buoy, and patiently awaited the arrival of the fleet. The various bands of music on board played some charming selection appropriates to the scene. The first boat in the fleet was the swan-like *Gracie*, who rounded the buoy at 2:37:22, amid a perfect babel of sound emanating from brass instruments, steam-whistles, and hardy lungs. After a lapse of about twelve minutes the *Columbia* came up, and hauling on the wind took down her working jib and sent up her balloon jib and staysail. The noble vessel off the wind dashed through the water with renewed energy, and shot after the fast-receding hull of the *Gracie*. The pretty little schooner *Fearless*, although not in the race, went by next, followed closely by Vice-Commodore BURGESS in his fast little sloop *Sadie*, one of the Lerrishoff build. The *Vixen* was next to meet around, and, although Chester built, was no disgrace to her modeler, and moved like one "to the mannner born." Following close after the *Vixen* came the *Dauntless*, who, quickly rushing up her kites, sped along on her homeward journey, with the grand old *Sappho* enveloped in a cloud of canvass following behind some ten minutes. This gallant old yacht seemed to strain every seam to take her old position to the fore, but it was not her day, and she had to submit to the force of circumstances, light wind and no sea. The sloop *Coming* followed after the *Sappho*, with the *Wanderer* next and the *Tarolinta* some two minutes later. The sloop *Vindex* came next, and passed at 3:14:8, with the schooner *Idler* at her heels, followed closely by the *Alarm* and *Silvia*. The rest of the fleet was rather straggling in order. The *Dreadnaught* followed up ahead of the *Julia*. The following is the time of the leading yachts as they passed the buoy on Davis' Ledge:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Gracie	2	37	22	Vindex	3	14	8
Coming	3	13	29	Dauntless	3	2	46
Columbia	2	50	12	Idler	3	15	3
Wanderer	3	11	35	Sappho	3	12	56
Sadie	2	56	46	Alarm	3	17	0
Tarolinta	3	13	41	Silvie	3	18	45
Vixen	3	2	1				

The remainder of the fleet followed in the following order: *Julia*, *Juniata*, *Dreadnaught*, *Rebecca*, and *Rambler*. The run down to Half-way Rock was a very pretty sight, as each boat, running free, dashed over the water at great speed. The *Columbia* proved too fast for the *Gracie's* running free, and overhauled the fleet little sloop very fast, so rapidly that at about 4:7 P. M. she gave her the go-by, and headed the whole fleet. The *Sappho* sailed very well on this point, and gained slightly on the *Dauntless*. The *Columbia* rounded the Half-way Rock at 4:1:9; *Gracie*, 4:20:15; *Dauntless*, 4:30:12, and *Sappho* 4:35:5. The *Wanderer* and *Vixen* went by close after one another, and sped on homeward-bound.

THE CLOSE.

The *Columbia* passed the judges' boat at 5:59, the winner of the $1,000 cup, presented by the Eastern Yacht Club, and $800 cup given by the residents of Swampscott. The *Gracie* came by next at 5:12:34, the winner of the $500 cup given by the Eastern Yacht Club, and the $400 cup given by the residents of Swampscott, without reference to time allowance. The *Dauntless* and *Sappho* came in pretty close to one another, but Commodore BENNETT'S boat had nearly eight minutes the best of it on time allowance. We were sorry the *Dreadnaught* did not do better, but there is little doubt when it blows fresh some day she will come out in her true colors. The yachts anchored off Swampscott after the race, but started for Newport at midnight. The yachts arrived as follows:

Yacht.	Arrival. H.	M.	S.	Actual time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Columbia	5	5	9	5	1	28	5	7	35
Gracie	5	12	34	5	16	19	4	54	55
Dauntless	5	16	57	5	12	21	5	26	8
Sappho	5	22	10	5	15	49	5	34	1
Wanderer	5	34	58	5	28	32	5	35	11
Vixen	5	41	15	5	41	57	5	7	29
Sadie	5	43	42	5	43	48	5	6	43
Idler	5	45	12	5	48	57	5	47	43
Silvie	5	47	5	5	45	43	5	41	58
Tarolinta	5	48	15	5	53	35	5	55	57
Coming	5	50	1	5	50	35	5	31	48
Halcyon	5	50	40	5	41	35	5	40	7
Vindex	5	51	58	5	42	53	5	17	16
Juniata	5	57	37	5	53	1	5	39	14
Magic	6	0	50	5	48	23	5	42	4
Rambler	6	5	35	6	5	15	6	14	21
Rebecca	6	7	20	6	12	56	5	57	6
Julia	6	7	46	6	11	6	5	58	46
Ianthe	6	12	24	6	18	54	None.		
Dreadnaught	6	15	16	6	2	17	6	11	22
Vesta	6	17	6	6	9	14	6	17	36
Foam	6	17	34	6	18	21	6	9	4
Eva	6	19	28	6	3	17	5	53	56
Sprite	6	20	50	6	21	40	None.		
Ethel	6	22	35	6	27	7	None.		

A Mysterious Stranger—Three Attempts at Suicide—Horsewhipping as a Remedy for Misanthropy.

On Sunday last religious services were held upon the camp-meeting grounds at Sing Sing. There were about 2,000 people present, who, with one marked exception, listened attentively to an excellent sermon. This exception was an individual who stated that New-York City was his home and Tammany his saint. After attracting general attention by his odd antics the stranger departed for the river side. Here he avowed his intention of departing for the land of spirits via the Hudson's muddy botonm. As he was about to plunge into the water a charitably-disposed hackman caught him by the coat-tails, and thus deprived the by-standers of an anticipated sensation. At this the stranger, with profane exclamations of disgust, sought the musty precincts of an adjacent stable. After procuring a halter he retired to a secluded corner, and prepared to hang himself. First he placed his neck in a noose, and then climbing upon a chair, tied the halter's end to a stout beam. Just as he was about to jump from the chair a stalwart villager rushed in, and rather unceremoniously cut the halter. Then the stranger said that he would commit suicide "if he died for it." Whereupon he ran out to the railroad track, and yelled for "deep water." A little boy pointed out a place where the river was about three feet in depth. The mysterious stranger commenced to disrobe in full view of several private dwellings. When he had removed all save his undershirt, a brawny hackman charged upon him with a horsewhip, which he applied vigorously. Instead of jumping overboard the would-be suicide went through an impromptu hornpipe. Then he closed upon his assailant. After a brief struggle the stranger concluded not to die in the inhospitable village of Sing Sing. Hastily snatching his clothes, he ran up the track. He was a passenger on the next train for New-York.

The mysterious stranger refused to give his name, or a reason for his strange performances. A TIMES reporter, learned, however, that his wife, who is in the employ of a wealthy lady, Mrs. FRENCH, of Sing Sing, had refused to live with him. The fellow, it seems, is a worthless brute, who, on various occasions, maltreated his better half.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The arbitrators of the Fox and Wisconsin Improvement Company have been in session at Madison, Wis., for a week past, and will continue in session the balance of this week. They are engaged in the examination of records and taking testimony in reference to the history of the improvement grants made to it by Congress, the money expended, &c. Mr. MORGAN MARTIN, who has long been connected with the Improvement Company, testified that the Company had expended $1,500,000.

Mrs. R. T. COLBURN will be arrested today on a charge of poisoning BUFFENBARGER. She will immediately be admitted to bail until Monday, when a preliminary examination will commence. This arrangement was made between the counsel of both parties yesterday.

Judge BAXTER, in the case of A. S. COLYAR *vs.* The Clerk of the County Court of Nashville, Tenn., rendered a decision yesterday, declaring the tax on lawyers unconstitutional. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court.

The Forest City Base-ball Club, of Rockford, Ill., played a game at Ogdensburg, N. Y., yesterday, with the Maple City Club, of that place. Game was called after five innings, when the score was—Forest City, 78; Maple City, 0.

A Convention has been called, to meet in Chicago, Aug. 24, to be composed of the Presidents of agricultural colleges, professors of agriculture, and other persons, of the United States and British Provinces, who are engaged in promoting agricultural interests.

The Commissioner of Patents yesterday refused the application of JOHN E. ATWOOD, of Mansfield, Conn., for a patent for wood screws, and extended the patent of TIMOTHY F. TAFT, of Worcester, Mass., for a shears for cutting metals.

An outbreak took place on Friday, at the junction of the Lake Superior and Northern Pacific Railroad, in which JOHN GURRILL, a Sheriff, was dangerously shot. The trouble originated in the suppression of the liquor traffic along the road.

Two brothers, named HARDWICK, recently attacked a party of Chippewa Indians, who were accused of stealing, near Lake Darling, Minnesota, and killed two of them. The HARDWICKS delivered themselves to the authorities.

The British schooner *Matilda M.*, of Parrsboro, with a cargo of plaster, went ashore on Great Point Rip, Nantucket, on the night of the 13th inst. She will be assisted off by the steamer *Island Home*.

During the week ending Aug. 12, the Pension Bureau issued pension certificates as follows: Invalids, 405; widows, 182; navy, 3; war of 1812, 415—total, 1,005. Of these 108 were for increase of pensions and 43 were reissues.

The President has pardoned WM. T. CHILDS, who was convicted of retailing liquors without paying the required special tax and sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of $1,000.

DENNIS DARDEN and JOHN MCCARTHY, sporting men, exchanged four pistol-shots last evening on Buena Vista-avenue, Washington. MCCARTHY was mortally wounded.

The members of the Tennessee Press Association left Cincinnati for Washington last night, over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, after having spent three days there.

At the invitation of a number of prominent citizens, Senator MORTON, of Indiana, will deliver an address at St. Louis to-morrow evening on political issues.

A fire at Youngstown, Ohio, on Saturday night, burned eight small dwellings and three children, aged respectively six, twelve, and fourteen.

JOHN T. TAITT, of the tobacco-house of DOHAN & TAITT, Philadelphia, died yesterday. The Tobacco Board of Trade will pass appropriate resolutions today.

SAMUEL LEE has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the Twenty-Sixth New-York District, and CHAS. B. MOSTON Surveyor of Distilleries for the First New-York District.

The missing mail steamer *Espana*, from Cadiz, arrived at Havana yesterday. She broke her shaft and was nine days under sail. She made repairs at Porto Rico.

In New-Zealand the citizens have determined to form a joint stock whaling company, to compete with American whalers in those waters.

In a game at base-ball, at Cleveland, today, between the Olympics of Washington, and the Forest Citys of Cleveland, the latter were the victors by a score of 22 to 3.

Middlebury College, Vermont, has conferred the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity upon Rev. MERRILL RICHARDSON, pastor of New-England Church, in New-York.

Gen. SHERMAN leaves Washington today for a leisure trip to Gettysburgh and vicinity, in his own carriage.

It is understood that both the Renforth and Winship crews will row in the Montreal regatta on the 3d of September.

A fire, on Sunday, destroyed three ice-houses, a dwelling and out-buildings on the borders of Jamaica Pond.

Secretary ROBESON returned to Washington last night.

All was quiet at Fiji at the latest accounts. The new Government works satisfactorily.

The President has returned to Long Branch.

Meeting of the Italian Committee—A Statue to Christopher Columbus Proposed.

The Italian Committee of Arrangements held a meeting last night, at No. 407 Broome-street, Mr. N. CORADI in the chair. The business of the meeting was principally confined to the appointment of the various sub-committees to carry out the details of the programme planned by the Committee. Considerable discussion was elicited by the proposition to erect a statue to CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS in the Central Park by Italian subscriptions. The gentlemen who are agitating the question believe that the Italians of New-York are able to contribute a fund sufficiently large to build a monument to the great discoverer that would be an ornament to the City's crowning beauty, the great garden of the people. Gen. SIGEL was in conference with leading Italians in the present movement yesterday, and expresses the opinion that the celebration will be a grand success.

Festival of the Union Home and School.

The managers of the Union Home and School for the destitute orphan children of soldiers and sailors have made the preliminary arrangements for a grand military festival and *fête champêtre*. This festival will take place at West Flushing, opening on Monday, Oct. 2, at 10 A. M., and continuing for the ensuing two weeks, Sundays excepted. During that time an entertainment will be given which, for interest and diversity, will probably surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed in this country. The prizes for the different feats of skill and strength are quite large, and will doubtless draw a large number of contestants. The Flushing and North-side Railroad Company have volunteered to donate one-third of the gross receipts received from the sale of excursion tickets to the grounds to aid the establishment.

Personal.

List of Americans registered at the banking-house of DREXEL, HARJES & CO., No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, for the week ending July 28, 1871:

Philadelphia.—Jas. S. Murphy, C. A. Griscom, Chas. E. Wild, T. Henry Powers, Jr., Edward H. Well, H. P. McKean, Miss Annie Maison, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. R. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Kennedy, T. Ellwood Zell, Miss C. M. Brady, Henry Muhr, Mrs. Wm. E. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Bowen, Miss Bowen, Miss A. K. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. K. Kerr, Harry K. Kerr, John A. Wright, Wm. L. Rehm, Wm. R. Claxton, H. Graham and son, Wenry W. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Sinnott, F. A. Tilge.

New-York.—Wm. T. Harrison, Wm. A. Wheeler, James E. Crane, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Gunther, F. W. Gunther, John T. Gunther, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Knox, Geo. B. English, Miss English, Cyrus W. Field, Cyrus W. Field, Jr.

Boston.—P. B. Goodsell, C. W. Freeland, W. F. Davenport.

San Francisco.—Geo. Muller.

Baltimore.—Jno. F. Nichols, Mrs. J. A. Nicols.

Portland.—Alford Dyer.

Virginia.—E. P. C. Lewis.

Troy.—John Hobart Warren.

Easton.—Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Chidney.

New-Bedford.—Miss Ellen Clifford.

Bennington.—Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Harrobin.

Englewood.—E. W. Andrews.

London.—O. A. Pegram.

FIRE-DAMP AGAIN.

Explosion in Eagle Shaft, Pittston, Penn.

Seventeen Miners Shut Up in a Gangway.

The Work of Removing the Obstructing Rocks.

Foul Air Impedes the Progress of the Relief Parties.

All Hope of Saving the Miners in the Shaft Lost.

Recovering the Bodies of the Unhappy Victims.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PITTSTON, Penn., Aug. 14.—This morning, at about 10 o'clock, it was rumored that the fire damp in the Eagle shaft had exploded, walling in the miners and laborers employed there, numbering seventeen in all. At the scene of the disaster, where there were at least 1,000 people assembled, many of whom had relatives or friends at work in the mine, the grief of the women was beyond description. They crowded about the mouth of the shaft, and the air was filled with their heartrending lamentations. Preparations to descend the shaft were immediately made, and at 10:35 o'clock about twenty men descended, and after a quarter of an hour of anxious waiting they reappeared, bringing the body of BENJAMIN DAVIS. He was found near the foot of the shaft, and was lying on his face, dead. JOSEPH JONES, a driver, was also found at the foot of the shaft. He was alive, and did not seem to have suffered a great deal, although he was deathly pale. Work was rapidly continued and at 12:40 the body of EVAN JONES was found in the south gangway, about 800 feet from the foot of the shaft, and lying face upward. The features were distorted, and he presented an appearance of great suffering. At this time the wildest confusion prevailed, and the women who had husbands, children or friends working in the shaft were eagerly pressing forward to learn their fate. The work of removing the rock and *débris* caused by the explosion inside the shaft, and which debarred the workmen from the place where most of the men were supposed to be, progressed very slowly, but as fast as was possible under the circumstances. The air was so foul and deadly that it was only with great difficulty that the men could breathe, and only those who were accustomed to the mine could be of any service. At 3:35, the body of THOMAS LESHONG was brought up. He died, judging from the appearance of his countenance, a very painful death. He leaves a wife and four children, and was about forty years of age. A gentleman who had been down in the mine since 11 o'clock in the forenoon came up at 7½ o'clock, and reported that the air was very bad, and that most of those who had volunteered to rescue the miners were so much exhausted that restoratives had to be applied. He thought at least four hours would be required to reach the place where the men are supposed to be. Nine men explored the mine as far as they were able to go, but found no traces of either the bodies of the victims or of the cause of the accident. Other volunteers were on hand, and descended the shaft at once, but no more corpses were found until 4:10, when the body of JAMES MORGAN was brought up. His arms were bent, with the hands tightly closed, and his face was horribly distorted. He leaves a wife and three children. At 4½ DAVID HARRIS was found. He looked as though he died in great pain. He leaves three motherless children. At 4:50 two volunteers, named DAVID R. WILLIAMS and GEORGE BRADLEY, were sent up in an almost dying condition. Restoratives were immediately applied, and every effort was made to resuscitate them, but they were sent home still insensible at about 5 o'clock, though their ultimate recovery is hoped for. The following are the names of all the men in the shaft at the time of the disaster: David Harris, taken out dead; J. Morgan, taken out dead; Thos. Leshong, taken out dead; Evan Jones, taken out dead; David Owens, Thos. Reese, Jas. Jones, Charles Price, Jno. Reese. Robert Hughes, Ben Williams, taken out dead; Edward Owens, John Morgan, Richard Owens, M. Quinsley, Martin Morgan and Ben. Davis. The Eagle shaft is owned and operated by ALVA THOMPKINS, and has always been considered a "fire-hole," to use the expression of a miner with whom we conversed, as it has always been with the greatest difficulty that a sufficiency of pure air could be forced into the shaft. The theories and conjectures as to the cause of the disaster are many, some of the opinion that there was a great fire of coal in the chambers or passage a mile or more from the shaft, which drove the pure air out of the mine, leaving the men to die. The general opinion is, however, that the calamity was caused by the explosion of the fire-damp, the first intimation that anything was wrong being the rattling and jostling of the descending car, as the air rushed out of the shaft with such velocity as for a moment to stop its descent.

MIDNIGHT.—Three volunteers have just been taken out insensible, and no further attempts to recover the bodies will be made before daylight. Five bodies only have been taken out.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PITTSTON, Penn., Aug. 14.—A fire-damp explosion occurred this morning in the Eagle shaft, operated by ALVA TOMPKINS. Twenty men were working in a new gangway at the time of the explosion, which tore away the timbers supporting the roof, causing it to fall, and leaving the men imprisoned behind the rocks, with no means of escape until the *débris* shall be cleared away. BENJAMIN DAVIS, who was working outside of the gangway, was instantly killed by the explosion. The men imprisoned are most likely dead, or will be before they can be reached.

AFTERNOON.—Of the twenty men working in the mine sixteen were employed on the new gangway, and are imprisoned by the falling roof. Three others, working in other parts of the mine, escaped uninjured. Further particulars will be sent as soon as obtained.

Picnic of the German Cabinet-Makers.

The annual picnic of the German United Cabinet-makers at Jones' Wood, yesterday, was greatly enjoyed by the members of this hard-working craft, who seldom during the year have an opportunity to enjoy a real holiday. The German journeyman cabinet-makers form one of the strongest trades-unions in the City, numbering over 2,000 members.

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF LONDON.

The Inman steam-ship *City of London*, which left Liverpool on Aug. 3, and Queenstown on Aug. 4, reached this port yesterday. Her advices are later by two days, than those received Friday, by the *Main*.

ENGLISH AFFAIRS.

The Season and the Crops—The Census and its Showing—Parliament's Doings—Royalty and the People—Results of "Baby Farming"—Home Rule for Ireland—Spiritualism and its Sect—Religious Topics.

From a Special Correspondent.

MALVERN, Eng., Saturday, July 29, 1871.

A late harvest, probably a poor one; a heavy crop of hay, but little good weather to secure it. In ten years I have not seen such a Summer in England. All weather is the despair of science, but I defy all the savans of Europe to give one plausible reason why we should have had three warm, dry Summers, much of the country parched with drouth, and then one cold and wet as this has been so far. In May we perished with cold dry east winds, piercing to the marrow. June was like March and April—scarce a day one could do without an overcoat or safely leave the house without umbrella. We shivered on the Fourth of July, and there has not been one hot day, scarcely a warm or dry one in the month. Yet it is wonderful how things have grown. The rich crop of grass has lowered the price of butter. Wheat does not look badly, though it will not be cut until late in August, and there are reports of blight. Fruit is plentiful, but poor in flavor, and with so little sunshine I do not see how it can have any. Hops look like an entire failure.

THE CENSUS.

You may have seen by the census returns the large diminution in the population of Ireland. A few years ago Ireland had ten millions of people. Now there are about half that number. This is equal to the extinction or banishment of a nation of five millions. But the same falling off in population is found in several of the agricultural counties of England and Wales. People pour into the large towns as workers or paupers, and the best emigrate. The great towns are growing very fast—London and Glasgow probably the fastest of any. Manufactures increase, agricultural diminishes. About one-third of the food consumed in England is imported from abroad, cattle as well as corn. The populations crowded in towns deteriorate. It is impossible to keep up the recruiting standard for the army. How long is this to go on, and what is to come of it?

PARLIAMENT'S DOINGS.

The failure of the present session of Parliament to pass a tythe of the important measures promised at the opening causes considerable grumbling and uneasiness among the Liberals. Mr. GLADSTONE is not the great man he was a year ago. He is "the people's William" no longer. His speeches are rambling, ineffective, tiresome, because he, poor man, is tired and disappointed. The most important section of the Army bill was carried by a *coup d'état*, clever and audacious, but dangerous. It was setting a bad example to Mr. DISRAELI, when he may happen again to make Dukes and Bishops and govern England in the name of a Queen who seems to have abdicated even the show of royalty, and toward whom loyalty is getting to be a forgotten emotion. The *Pall Mall Gazette* calls upon her Majesty to abdicate—not her nominal power as sovereign, but her proper position as the head of English society, since she will not perform its functions. She may live for forty years, it says, leaving the aristocracy without a head, until loyalty will die out, and the weaned people may refuse to tolerate her successor. The remedy is for the Prince and Princess of WALES to take the place of the Queen, and live in Buckingham Palace with royal appointments. The *Daily News*, not to be outdone in this direction, tells us that:

"Royalty has need of all its fascination and all its romance to blind a people's eyes to the parasitism which it fosters and the servility it creates. Where it is not worshipped as something above the vulgar level of humanity the possession and practice of all the cardinal and all the domestic virtues will not save it from a slow but sure deliquium of public reverence and respect if it sacrifices its primary and essential duty of representation to the pursuit of the comforts and felicities of retirement and repose. The plain truth is that royalty has no right to the advantages of obscure and private station. Royalty, judged in the light of ordinary reason, is so enormous an assumption of superiority to the common lot, that its monstrous privileges may well and justly be made hard to bear."

This sounds pretty dreadful; but the *Daily News* softens it down rather:

"It is not of the cost of royalty that people complain." it says, "but of the cost of royalty in retreat. It is not that people do not want royalty, but that they miss it and regret it. They want to see more of it, to feel its presence as the presiding genius and influence over society, as the visible embodiment and supreme expression of all that is grand and gracious and hospitable and majestic in the history and traditions of the State. They want to see imperial and royal visitors to this country received as guests in the palace, not lodged as strangers in a hotel."

That is, they want a splendid sovereign, a magnificent monarch—not a penurious and shabby one. Royalty costs England about a million pounds a year directly; ten times as much, perhaps, in other ways. But they would not grudge the cost if they only got their money's worth. But you are not to imagine that the sentiment of loyalty is dead in the hearts of Englishmen, nor misjudge them from ill-natured articles in Radical journals. The *Times*, no doubt, expressed the feelings of the upper and middle, and probably of the bulk of the lower classes, when it said, in its own inimitable style:

"We honor and obey the Queen; we crown her and do her homage; we pray for her, and work for her, and fight for her; we accept her as the dispenser of blessings and favors, dignities and honors; we share her joys, and are cheered by her consolations. Good reason, indeed, have we to be thankful that, at a time when the oldest and strongest principles of society are most severely tried, royalty exists here in the meekest, the wisest, and the most unpretending of forms. It offers a symbol of union, a type of family life, and an example of resignation to divine decrees and submission to human laws."

But Mr. GLADSTONE is hedged by no such divinity. He has acted with a "splendid nerve," the *Spectator* tells us, in throwing over the House of Lords by an exercise of the Royal prerogative; but it may be the first step in a revolution which he will have no power to guide, and of which he would be the first victim.

THE WEATHER.

The weather—and as I write, it is more like March or November than July—has been very hard on all the pleasure towns of England, and my favorite Malvern suffers with the rest. There is a blight on boarding-houses, and most of the lodgings are let—alone. Margate is in mourning and despair has settled upon queenly Scarborough. Sea-bathing should be taken with the chill off, and one does not like to wrap up and carry umbrellas to a flower-show. A German band plays three times a week in our public garden, but the only happy-looking listeners I have seen are the swans and ducks. And the Water Cure itself will not do in wet weather. Fancy going through a heavy shower to take a douche, *Punch* has a picture of a man bathing in the sea in a heavy rain, and congratulating himself on the extra shower bath thrown in. At London they have just had a swimming match on the Serpentine, with a cutting wind and cold drizzle, but in that case the performers were no worse off than the spectators.

RESULTS OF "BABY FARMING."

I do not know whether the English institution of Baby Farming has been adopted in America, but it will be worthy of your attention whenever you may think it necessary to keep down a surplus population. In London, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Greenock, the mortality of children farmed out to people who are paid for not taking proper care of them is from sixty to ninety per cent. Even in the "best-managed" foundling houses the mortality is seventy to eighty per cent.; but where children are put out under inspection it is diminished to sixteen per cent. It would appear, therefore, that half of these unfortunate children are willfully or ignorantly made away with. There is no doubt that multitudes die of slow poisoning or slow starvation. An Infant Life-Protection Parliamentary Committee is now making a report on the subject, in which some humane legislation will be recommended. I should judge that more or less willful infanticide diminished the population of these islands about a million a year. Many thousands are smothered by drunken mothers. There is a curious fact which bears upon this and several kindred matters. When convicts were exported in large numbers from England to Botany Bay, they died on the voyage at a frightful rate. No remedy was of any avail until the Government changed the mode of payment. Instead of paying for every convict taken from England, they paid for every one safely landed in Australia. The moment this change was made there were clean ships, good provisions, competent surgeons, and close attention to sanitary regulations, and the mortality was reduced to the lowest point. By which it appears that the fear of Almighty God is no motive at all in comparison with the love of the Almighty Dollar.

HOME RULE FOR IRELAND.

The agitation for home rule in Ireland is coming up in Parliament, but the benefits and otherwise of such rule are exemplified in a bit of Ireland broken off from the main land, a small bit called Tory Island, on the coast of Donegal. The people strictly govern themselves—at least no body governs them. They buy nothing from the main land and pay no taxes. The collectors are driven off, and say it would take a thousand soldiers to collect the county cess. They have no country roads, bridges, court-houses, police, or military. They govern themselves in their own way; and yet, strange to say, theft, murder, and other crimes, not unknown in civilized communities, are almost unknown in Tory Island; and the people are perfectly happy. They only want to be left alone.

SPIRITUALISM.

The English papers are a little bothered just now with spiritualistic phenomena. Mr. CROOKES, F. R. S., and editor, I believe, of a scientific journal, has been testing Mr. HOME by rigidly scientific methods. He prepared, at his own house, a balance constructed in such a way as to show the smallest amount of the force called spiritual. In the presence of Mr. HOME the balance showed the action of an invisible force, which Mr. CROOKS has named psychic registered from two and a half to fourteen pounds. Mr. CROOKES also prepared a wire cage, in which was placed an accordeon, in such a manner that Mr. HOME could with one hand hold the bellows-end of the instrument, but no one could touch the keys. "Psychic force," however, was equal to the occasion, and played the Fellow of the Royal Society several favorite tunes, and even after Mr. HOME took his hand away and placed it in plain sight upon the table, the instrument was seen by Mr. CROOKES and his scientific friends to go on playing in the wire cage, with no visible hand in contact. The *Spectator* is very wise about it. It is only to be ascertained whether the tunes played were known to Mr. HOME or any person present; because, if a man only knows "God Save the Queen" or "Yankee Doodle," his psychic force can play them on an accordion, in a wire cage or locked up in a cupboard. Lord LINDSAY, whom I mentioned some months ago as having witnessed some remarkable "psychic" operations with Lord ADARE and others, has written an account of Mr. HOME being carried out of a window seventy feet from the ground, and brought in at another. Lord LINDSAY, a fine specimen of a hard-headed Scotch nobleman, says he saw HOME plainly carried by some invisible force through the air in a horizontal position. The skeptics call this ridiculous; but as Mr. CROOKES has demonstrated that psychic force is equal to fourteen pounds, why not to 140? Mr. CROOKES is preparing a paper on the subject for the next meeting of the Royal Society, and Mr. HOME is to be married to another titled Russian lady, to the great disgust of some of his monogamic friends, who think no Spiritualist should have more than one wife for time or eternity.

RELIGIOUS TOPICS.

The spiritual condition of the East End of the Metropolis, so far as it is under the charge of the Established Church, is indicated by a statement made by a zealous High Church clergyman, Mr. LOWDER, of St. Peters, who has had the courage to make the stations of the Cross in the streets of Wapping on Good-Friday. Mr. LOWDER says that out of a population of 6,800 in his parish, he has only 250 communicants, but he adds, that this is more than there are in St. Georges in the East, with its five churches and forty-two thousand population. But Mr. LOWDER makes no account of a considerable number of Roman Catholics and Dissenters....The young Duke of NORFOLK, who heads the nobility of England, is doing what Mr. DISRAELI's hero, LOTHAIR, once talked of doing. He is celebrating his arrival at his majority by building a Roman Catholic Church at Arundel, which is to cost a round half million of dollars. The Duke of NORFOLK and the Marquis of BUTE, who is soon to come into possession of the bulk of his magnificent property, seem likely to be the two leaders of the Catholic party in England. The *John Bull* learns "with indignation, but not surprise," that a whole "brotherhood" of Ritualist clergymen have "gone over." Of course there can be no surprise, for all Rituralists, so far as I know, are well on their road to Rome—some going fast, some hanging back and protesting loudly that they will go no farther, but all going. Mr. SKINNER, at Newlands, gets as many as he can into the confessional, and gives "retreats." Clergymen with good livings, and wives, and children travel slowly. Curates without baggage get on much faster. The Ritualists in theory favor a celibate clergy; but if the celibate seems to be going too fast Romeward the best plan is to get him married to some nice girl, who will keep him loyal to his branch. Speaking of Ritualistic confessors, I heard an instructive account of one the other day. He had got a confessional built in his church after the Roman pattern, where, in a dim, cubby hole, kneeling before a pictured crucifix, his penitents could whisper their sins in his ear through a discreet grating. One day, sitting at dinner with his wife, and while a female servant was waiting on the table, he said, "My dear, I heard a most extraordinary story this morning in the confessional," and went on to relate the interesting particulars. The girl who was waiting listened, turned pale, rushed from the room, went to a Catholic priest, and became a Catholic. It was her confession the Ritualist Father Confessor was telling his wife. It does seem likely that those who have hard confessions to make should be in favor of a celibate clergy. There is a lull in the Ritualist prosecutions. The Privy Council have made so many and such conflicting decisions that it is difficult to steer among them and know what to prosecute. Then the prosecuted party is thriving as usual, and to get rid of the State government of the Church, will join Dissenters and Secularists in favor of disestablishment. Meantime Cardinal CULLEN is really primate of Ireland, and takes precedence of everybody at the Vice-Regal Court at Dublin, while it is reported that Archbishop MANNING is to be appointed a member of the Privy Council. The Prince and Princess of WALES are high Ritualists, and very friendly with the Archbishop. MONADNOCK.

ROYALTY IN ENGLAND.

Prospects of an Irish Establishment for a Prince of the Blood.

From the London Times, Aug. 2.

For some time past there have been rumors of an Irish establishment for the Prince of WALES or one of the younger Princes. Mr. GLADSTONE himself indicated that some plan of the kind was under consideration. The present may seem an awkward time for reverting to this subject, for only a few hours have elapsed since the House of Commons divided on an amendment for giving Prince ARTHUR no income at all, and we are afraid many of the working class agree with Mr. TAYLOR and his eleven followers. But should the House of Commons ever be disposed to provide another royal residence, or should the Sovereign or her family determine to purchase a house and estate out of their own resources, it should be in Ireland. It is needless to extol the natural excellencies of the country; rather let us consider the effect of a Court or a royal residence permanently established in the neighborhood of the Irish capital. Up to the present time Ireland might think herself hardly better dealt with than if she were a colony. Till the reign of the present Queen, Scotland was in the same plight, for in former days even princes and peers traveled but little; GEORGE III. never saw either Scotland or Ireland, and GEORGE IV. visited them but once. What Ireland may now complain of is that, while Scotland has been constantly favored by the Court and family of Queen VICTORIA, their visits to the west of St. George's Channel have been few, short and formal. Political reasons, of course, have had much to do with this, though it must be remembered that the most enthusiastic greeting that ever welcomed a sovereign was given to the Queen in 1849, just after the treason of SMITH O'BRIEN and at the close of the long period of agitation. There is all the more reason to avoid the appearance of treating Ireland as a dependency since there lingers in that country the irritating tradition of Saxon conquest and Celtic subjection. In short, the reasons in favor of sending the Court or a Royal household at times to Ireland authorize, we think, some violation of that strict economy to which the members of the Lower House are now urged by their constituents. The maintenance of the Viceroyalty is perhaps bound up with this question. Years ago it was proposed to abolish this office, but the Irish people resented the proposal with great unanimity. The Sovereign has now a worthy representative in Lord SPENCER, but if Ireland were to become the permanent residence of a member of the reigning house, the borrowed light of Viceroyalty might, perhaps, be destined to shine no more.

FRANCE.

The Decentralization Debate—Scenes in the Chamber—The Position of the Rival Parties.

Versailles (Aug. 1) Correspondence of the London Times.

Disappointed in the principal object of my visit to the Chamber yesterday, which was to hear the debate on the prorogation, I nevertheless was fortunate enough to hear a tolerably interesting discussion on the third reading of the Decentralization bill—interesting, not so much from the novelty or force of the ideas which the speakers expressed, as from the illustration it afforded of the incompetency of the Chamber generally. It may safely be asserted that if the favorable doctrine of the Radicals be adopted, and the National Assembly becomes the Sovereign Power in France, it will be the worst Sovereign that France has ever had, so long as M. THIERS is there. This is extremely unlikely to be the case practically, but theoretically it is so now. There is something very appropriate in the external aspect of the Chamber to the character of the events of which it is the scene. With its gaudy decorations, its two tiers of boxes full of spectators—ladies and gentlemen—with its benches full of men in black coats, and its Speaker's tribune and President's chair, it seems to partake in an almost equal degree of a church and a theatre, just as the debates are a curious compound of preaching and acting. There are moments when the whole body of the House seems impelled by some uncontrollable impulse to roar to each other their various opinions about what the speaker is saying; there are other moments when the demon of interruption seems to be rampant and engaged in prompting impetuous members with ludicrous and irresistible suggestions, which go off like crackers in Right, Left, and Centre, and produce constantly increasing explosions, until M. GRÉVY and his ball become conscious from their very impotency. Sometimes the applause takes the form of loud clapping of hands, sometimes everybody seems seized with a desire to move about, and there are incessant calls of "Sit down;" at others everybody wants to speak at once, and there is quite a crowd of men standing at the foot of the tribune, and looking up the stairs, as if they were scaling-ladders and the orators a storming party waiting to take the tribune by assault. The difficulty which the galleries evidently have to control their feelings must make attendance at the Chamber a painful pleasure, and indeed they do not always entirely succeed. Looking down upon the members, constantly indulging in the most animated gesticulations to each other, one is struck by the eager attention they pay to the speaker, whether what he says be worth hearing or not, and an unanimously contradictious nonsense, as if it were sense and open to discussion. Indeed, the perfect gesture, the ready and often brilliant elocution, the fire and the earnestness of the speakers, all combine to produce the impression that they are giving birth to ideas, when, in reality, they are only bringing forth phrases. M. LOUIS BLANC is always worth hearing, though he was not so brilliant yesterday as usual, probably because he had a bad cause to plead, for the object of the left was to show that the Decentralization law, as presented to the House, was an essentially Conservative and aristocratic measure; that the division of France into departments was an arbitrary division, not representing any special homogeneous interests or traditions, and that the effect of beginning to decentralize from the top instead of from the bottom of provincial society would be to throw the power into the hands of the wealthy and educated class, whereas by beginning with the Commune the lower classes would be instructed in self-government. In other words, the Left are only in favor of a decentralization which should unite the Communes together by a common interest, derived from the communal centre—Paris; while the Right are in favor of a Decentralization which should enable the Conseils Généraux to govern the Departments upon a somewhat absolute principle. The true way would be to give the Communes their independence as well as the Departments, as it is evident that the masses require the political education which this would afford; but parties are too divided to consent to meet each other on any such terms. The tendency of the debate was to diverge into a discussion of first principles, the consideration of the specimens we have had of their application hitherto, perhaps the most profitable thing Deputies can do is to offer definitions of liberty, equality, democracy and other terms, which are constantly in their mouths and on their walls, but nowhere else. The definition of liberty which occurs to the impartial spectator of a French debate is the power which it confers upon him who enjoys it to prevent others from holding opposite opinions to his own. The Left altogether failed to prove that in resisting decentralization they were not animated by quite as much intolerance as the Right, and the best that can be said of both sides is that it is a choice of despots.

PARIS.

The Municipal Elections—A Victory for Disorder—The Impression—Advice for the Government.

Correspondence of the London Standard, July 31.

Yesterday's municipal elections have turned out a victory for the party of disorder, the *bourgeois* did not think proper to vote, and the consequence is that the Reds have returned a majority to the municipal council, and that they have succeeded in returning several members of the defunct Commune to administer the affairs of the municipality, and two of the Mayors who held office under the rule of the unclean iconoclast and his incendiary and cut-throat colleagues. M. RANC, who was elected member for the Commune, on the 26th of March last by 8,950 votes, is now elected a municipal councillor by 1,469. M. JULES MOTTU, a brawling atheist, who has done much mischief during the past twelvemonth, has contrived to fall on his feet, and is returned for two places. M. MOTTA was the Mayor of the Eleventh Arrondissement during the siege, and he distinguished himself by shutting up all the schools in his district conducted by the "Frères de la Doctrine Chrétienne," and backed up this piece of autocracy by one of the most blasphemous proclamations I ever read. For this he was dismissed by the "Government of National Defence." The Commune reappointed him, but this citoyen has a keen sense of danger, and he resigned in the nick of time. He is returned by 1,511 votes in the St. Ambrose, and by 947 votes in the Père la Chaise quarter. A certain Dr. MARMATTAN, who was returned to the Commune on the 26th of March (but resigned very soon after) by 2,675 votes, is now elected by 624! M. LOCROY, who has been returned by 3,000 votes, is a prisoner at Etampes for aiding and abetting the Commune. The abstentions were more numerous than they were on the occasion of the supplementary elections to the Commune on the 16th of April. In short, through its own procurantism, the party of order has sustained a defeat. These brave Parisians appear to have as great an objection to contend with their born enemies with the voting bulletin, as they unquestionably have to encounter them with the bayonet. They were too cowardly to fight to protect their own homes against the rougins, and got the soldiers to fight for them. Perhaps they want to vote as well as fight by proxy. As far as I make out, the Reds will just have the majority in the Town Council, They have returned thirty-two members now; on the 23d they returned nine; they therefore, command forty-one out of eighty seats in the Municipal Council. The importance of this Red victory is all the greater, as fully 20,000 of the roughs are precluded from voting by circumstances entirely beyond their control; and as the "Union of the Parisian Press" labored very strenuously to secure the defeat of RANC, MOTTU, and LOCKROY, theirs was the test election, and the fact of their having been returned must be looked upon as a proof that the proletarian war is only suspended. Though sadly thinned in numbers and disarmed, the proletarians fight with voting cards in lieu of muskets; but the bourgeois have not even the courage to vote. The Commune comes out of the contest with the honors of war.

THE IMPRESSION.

The general impression caused by these elections is bad. The organs of the Party of Order's calculations do not agree with mine. They estimate that they have returned forty-four members out of eighty, whereas I can only make out thirty-nine; but they admit that the leading features of these foolishly ordered elections is the return of MM. RANC, MOTTU, CANTAGREL, Clemenceau and Lockroy. Commenting on this, the *Gazette de France* says that M. LEON SAY must reduce the amount of his forthcoming loan, and increase the rate of interest at which he means to borrow. "When the partisans of the Commune are elected to the municipal council of Paris it is inevitable that the city cannot borrow money on cheap terms." The *Gazette* hopes that "after this," the Assembly will no longer be pestered to return to Paris, where it would be exposed to a revolutionary *coup de main*. That is a mere matter of opinion. If the seat of the Government had been transferred to Paris long ago, it is probable that MM. RANC & Co. would not have been returned; but if the fact of their being returned hinders the Assembly from returning to Paris, the verdict of impartial observers will inevitably be that it shows even more pusillanimity than M. THIERS and his colleagues when they ran away on the 18th of March. The *Gazette*, however, a better inspired when it points out that these elections are not calculated to bring about that which is most needed in Paris, a resumption of work. Moreover, Paris individually and collectively owes a great deal—a fearful amount of money—and a Red municipal council is not likely to improve the credit of the city. All this, however, might have been avoided if M. THIERS' inconceivable obstinacy and shortsightedness had not led to these elections taking place. The law enacting that Paris should have an elective town council was passed, if I remember rightly, on the 21st of April last; not because M. THIERS or the Chamber were particularly fond of the municipal franchise, but because they supposed that this law would tempt the partisans of the Commune from their allegiance. M. THIERS and the Party of Order have only themselves to thank for the defeat they have sustained; they have literally courted it. To hold elections just now was to give the Reds an opportunity of protesting against their defeat by sheer force, and against the brutal reprisals which disgraced the victory of the Party of Order. The Reds are reckless, and those who have interests at stake in Paris have shown once more, as they did from the 18th March to the 28th of May, that they are too poor-spirited to help themselves. M. THIERS must have been fully aware of this languid fever, which unmans the orderly population of Paris; but he was too obstinate to retract the false step he had taken. He relies, not vainly, on the state of siege. But in spite of the state of siege and the intimidation which must have kept thousands away from the ballot-boxes, he and the Party of Order have been badly beaten. I confess I am at a loss to imagine what will come next. The new Municipal Council is summoned to meet on Friday for a week's session. We shall then see how the land lies, and whether the majority be really Red or White. In any case, this new Municipal Council will be a divided Council, and at a time when prompt, vigorous and decided action is indispensable, the endless squabbling and empty speechifying that is sure to take place will not promote either the prosperity of, or the restoration of order in, the quondam capital of France.

ADVICE FOR THE GOVERNMENT.

The proper course for the Government to pursue under these circumstances would be to return to Paris immediately; but it may be safely predicted that it will do nothing of the kind. It will continue to leave the International and the Central Committee, or whatever may be its substitute, in possession of the ground which, we may be sure, they will prepare for the tares they mean to sow. And then some ambitious demagogue or some *sabreur* will come forward, and "save society" once more. By remaining away from Paris the Government makes itself obnoxious to the one unpardonable charge—that of cowardice. Those who desert the battle-field must not expect commiseration if they are beaten without ever having fought.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A monument to ALEXANDRE DUMAS is to be erected in his birthplace, Villers-Cotterets. M. MICHEL MASSON, Secretary of the Société des Gens de Lettres, undertakes to receive subscriptions.

The *Salute Public* of Lyons states that during the late great heat clouds of locusts have appeared in the neighborhood of that city. They have bright red wings with gold markings, and produce a most dazzling effect as they pass in the sunshine.

The *Concordia* of Rome announces that in the excavations made in the Palace of Monte Citorio, with the object of completing the edifice destined for the Chamber of Deputies, there has been found a colossal torso in white marble, representing Hercules, with a lion's skin over the shoulder.

Mr. DALRYMPLE, M. P. for Bath, will sail for North America on the 24th inst. for the purpose of collecting information in respect to the working of the American system of treating habitual drunkards. Mr. DALRYMPLE will visit Canada in the first instance, and will then pass to the United States.

The Moscow *Gazette* publishes the following return respecting the spread of cholera in Russia: On the 17th of July 100 persons were attacked with cholera in Wilna and 40 died; on the 18th 62 were attacked and 30 died; on the 19th the cases of illness rose to 281. At Riga hospitals are already established for the exclusive use of cholera patients, and physicians are kept on duty day and night. The epidemic is approaching the Prussian frontier.

Canon POPE, of Dublin, having sent to Chiselhurst a book recently ipublished by him in reference to the Vatican Council, has received the following autograph reply: "Chiselhurst, July 29, 1871.—I have received, M. l'Abbé, the book you have forwarded to me. I have read it with interest, and you are indeed quite correct in saying that the regeneration of France can be effected by no other means than a régime based on religion, conscience, and morality.—Accept, &c., NAPOLEON."

An expensive book was lately sold in England. The finest copy known of the *Speculum Humanæ Salvationis* had been disposed of in the library of the late Lord L. ISLIS. It was the first edition, the whole of the text printed from wooden blocks, with movable types, and the wood-block cuts are at the top of each page. This specimen of the books printed from wooden blocks, which have excited so much controversy as connected with the claim of Holland to the invention of printing, was in the finest possible condition. The cuts are uncolored, and not pasted together as they generally are. It was bought for £525 by Mr. QUARITCH.

It may not be generally known that there are now in Austria two systems of promotion—by seniority and by selection. A fixed quota of vacancies in each regiment are filled by selection, and the rest (and most numerous) by seniority. In the artillery and engineers it has been found most effectual to vest the power of selection in the officers themselves, who in such cases usually elect the best man to the vacancy, as they are mostly far better acquainted with each other's qualities than the commanding officer.

It is stated by the *Levant Herald* that Lord DALLING sounded the Turkish Government with the view of obtaining its consent to the transfer of the Suez Canal to an English company, and that in principle he obtained that consent, subject, however, to certain conditions. These conditions are, that in order to have some guarantee of its own military rights over the Isthmus, the three forts begun by the Khedive at Port Said, Ismailia, and Suez shall be garrisoned by Turkish troops. The *Levant Herald* thinks that nothing could be fairer than this proposal, but it doubts whether the Khedive will view the matter in the same light.

The Paris *Gaulois* says: "The Pope's Nuncio had an interview with M. THIERS on July 30. Mgr. CHIGI spoke of the intention of the Pope to quit Rome, and go and seek the hospitality of Malta or Spain. M. THIERS showed himself decidedly opposed to such a step. 'There is,' he said to the Nuncio, 'a French proverb which declares that he who quits his place loses it. The Pope, in quitting Rome, compromises the future of the Holy See. His presence at Rome is at least an eloquent protestation against what passes there. I have no counsel to give to his Holiness; but were I in his place I would not budge—I would wait.'"

The Italian Government has expressed itself, on the whole, highly satisfied with the language held by M. THIERS on the question of Rome. While it understands that the French Government cannot accept its acts in so absolute a sense as to bar all future action on the part of France in the matter, it nevertheless expected, considering its open violation of the Convention of September, a more unfavorable attitude on the part of M. THIERS, and is agreeably surprised to find that he has resisted the pressure of the Right in a manner rendered necessary, in fact, by the exigencies of his position. The *Univers* and other clerical organs have not, however, abandoned the campaign, and have petitioned that no Minister be accredited by the French Government to the Court of VICTOR EMMANUEL at Rome.

According to advices received by the *Patrie* from Algeria, public opinion in the colony is much excited by the continuance of the insurrection, which displays unexpected tenacity and persistence. The troops are quite equal to their duties; they proceed with devotion and activity to the places threatened, and fight whenever they meet with the enemy; but the insurrection is no sooner put down at one spot than it breaks out at another, and the struggle that was considered at an end is constantly being resumed. Should it continue much longer, the French Army in Africa will, the *Patrie* thinks, be raised to 100,000 men. At the commencement it was fixed at 40,000 men, and has since been increased to nearly 80,000 men.

The London *Standard* has been requested to state that what Mr. DISRAELI said in the House of Commons with reference to the annuity to Prince ARTHUR was, that since the relinquishment of the Crown estates by Her Majesty in the year 1837, their net rental had increased £150,000 per annum, while the Civil List had, of course, remained stationary; that the country was already a gainer by the arrangement to that amount; that if a right had been reserved to Her Majesty in 1837 to charge the Crown estates for all her younger children according to the scale which Parliament has already recognized, there would only be an annual charge on those estates to the amount of £69,000 per annum, and the country would still be a gainer of the difference between that annual sum of £69,000 and £150,000 per annum.

The death of a veteran archæologist, CHARLES FELIX TEXIER, is to be recorded. Born in 1802, he early applied himself to archæological studies. In 1833 he received a mission from the French Government to investigate Asia Minor. During four expeditions, undertaken within the space of ten years, he acquired a great deal of most valuable antique remains now in the Paris museums. Two valuable works of his are particularly to be mentioned, viz., the *Description of Armenia, Persia and Mesopotamia*, and chiefly the *Description of Asia Minor*, edited jointly by him and Mr. PULLEN, in both French and English. Toward the publication of the second part of this work the State had granted him a credit of 100,000 francs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Economist* writes, under date July 27: "The idea of an income tax, in spite of the opposition of M. THIERS, is gaining favor in the Parliament and even among the public. The impost is, in truth, the only one that can do what ought to have been done years ago—make this rich contribute according to their means to the public expenses, and prevent the poor from paying more than their fair share. If this had been done twenty-five or thirty years ago, Socialism would not have spread, and in all probability there would have been no revolution in 1848, and certainly there would have been no Commune in 1871. But, unfortunately, France has always been in the hands of statesmen of the THIERS stamp."

PERSONAL, POLITICAL, AND GENERAL.

CARL SCHURZ has been invited to speak in Nashville, Tenn.

Savannah, Ga., occupies the second place as a cotton centre.

The only elections of importance to be held in September will be in California and Maine. The former will be most vigorously contested.

Vermont's elections are hereafter to be held biennially. There will be no election in that State this year.

Hon. J. PROCTOR KNOTT's last joke was an elaborate argument against the new departure before a crowd of Kentucky Democrats.

Some of the Oregon papers apparently think there is too much romance about the stories of "the strange and romantic life" of JOAQUIN MILLER, now current in the East.

Several members of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery will start on Saturday for Virginia, to visit the battle-fields, expecting to be gone ten days.

Democratic papers in Kentucky are demanding of the next Legislature a Registration act. Therein, at least, they differ from Tammany.

Some of the Virginia conservative newspapers seem apprehensive of divisions to arise from the State Conservative Convention soon to be held "for consultation."

Mr. WILL. M. CARLETON is reciting some of his poems, before pleased audiences, in Michigan towns. He is to read a new poem in Detroit on the 1st of September, for the benefit of the Young Men's Christian Association.

A negro is reported to have found a buried iron chest containing a large amount of money, near Mobile. As the story runs, (it is a very doubtful one,) he was cutting down a tree, and his ax struck against the chest.

GEORGE SEIFERT, of Cleveland, Ohio, who kicked his brother to death, has been bound over in the sum of $1,000 for trial on a charge of manslaughter. It is claimed that the act was done in self-defense.

The Paterson *Press* urges upon the Republicans of New-Jersey the necessity of nominating for Governor a man pure in record and known to be eminently capable, that they may enter the campaign with a reasonable prospect of success.

They have a severe attack of railroad fever at Puget Sound. One of the papers closes a long article with: "Then blow ye winds! put your shoulders to the wheel, ye steam gods! and hasten on the time for which we are looking, longing, dying!"

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser* stakes its reputation for truth on the statement that a Mrs. TUCK, now living in Halifax County, Va., year before last, gave birth to three boys at a time, and week before last to four boys, and that she is now "doing well."

What whisky may do is shown by the St. Louis *Democrat*, which describes how a Deputy United States Marshal got drunk, lost a prisoner, was himself arrested by the Police, was dismissed by the Marshal, was put off a train of cars, and was run over and killed, all in one day.

Mr. FREDERICK HEROLD, editor of a German illustrated paper published in St. Louis, died in that city of diphtheria on Friday, at the age of twenty-eight years. He was a Bavarian by birth, and his father is at this time Professor of Greek and Latin in the University of Nuremburg, Bavaria.

The Knights Templar of Connecticut are to have a three days' encampment and drill in West Haven, beginning on Tuesday, Aug 29. About 400 Sir Knights are expected to be present, representing ten commanderies of the State. On the last day of the encampment a visit is expected from a New-York commandery, and the line will be reviewed by Gov. JEWELL.

The Mobile *Register* thinks it will be a shame if the "departure" is insisted upon, and allowed to disturb the harmony and endanger the triumph of the Democratic Party. It insists that it is a firebrand, say what men will, and that every patriot hand in the Democratic ranks should be swift to seize and cast it from out the family circle.

It was in the Massachusetts Republican Convention which nominated Gov. BULLOCK for the last time that HON. ALEXANDER H. RICE received 110 votes. The Boston *Traveller* makes the correction, and says that Gov. CLAFLIN has been nominated by acclamation by each of the three Conventions which have presented his name to the people.

The will of the late CHARLES HOSMER gives $25,000 to the Hartford Theological Institute, to be used in aid of poor young divinity students; to the Hartford Hospital, $5,000; to the American Bible Society of New-York, $2,500; to the American Tract Society of New-York, $2,500; to the Board of Foreign Missions, $2,500; to the Charitable Society of Hartford, $1,000; and to the Widows' Society of Hartford, $1,000.

A lady, impelled by the demands of fashion to seek recreation (!) in the country during the Summer months, writes back despairingly: "Did you ever revel in the gayeties of a half-grown, torpid village, where a walk to the grave-yard was the only recreation, and where, if you indignantly refused to walk, you were shudderingly reminded, 'Ah, poor child, you may *have* to go there soon?'"

One of the Democratic papers in Texas, which is very free to express its honest sentiments, says: "We want no departures, but a strict adherence to the Government of the fathers—a white man's Government—controlled and upheld by white men, for the benefit of the posterity of white men, and them only. Hence, away with the Fifteenth Amendment. State sovereignty and white supremacy—less than this is servitude most vile."

Peoria, Ill., complains of injustice done it in some respects recently, and claims to be perfectly solvent. The *Transcript* says that the city is, and has been able to pay dollar for dollar of its indebtedness. The total valuation of the city, according to the last assessment, is $13,-113,430. The total debt of the city is $1,043,246 66, for the payment of which she holds interest-paying bonds and cash to the amount of $373,-664 80, and real estate to the amount, at assessor's valuation, of $617,810, leaving but $51,-772 10 of the city indebtedness which is not actually secured by property owned by the city as such. The average taxation for several years past has been about one and a half per cent.

The Chicago *Post* has been making some investigation into the manner in which steam navigation on the lakes is conducted, and has come to the conclusion that Western steamers are no better managed than was the *Westfield*. the Steam-boat law, it says, is evaded constantly by owners, Captains, engineers and Inspectors, and there in an urgent necessity for immediate and thorough reform. One officer said that the same conditions which caused the *Westfield* explosion exist in the majority of Western and Southern, as well as Eastern steamers. The boilers are old and badly taken care of; the engineers are ignorant and badly paid; the Inspectors are careless, and the whole management needs investigation and reform.

The willful neglect of so many honest citizens in all our large cities to vote, moves the St. Louis *Democrat* to say: "It ought to be made disreputable not to vote. He who selfishly fails to vote is as thoroughly bribed as the wretch who pockets a dollar for his vote. The intelligent and respectable citizen finds himself just at present too comfortable, or too lucratively engaged, or too much in danger of losing a few dollars, or of failing to make quite as much money as he might, and so declines to vote, for a consideration. In effect, his absence from the polls counts just one vote on the side opposite to that he would have voted for. Thus, he has voted for the enemy or for a bad man, for a consideration. This is the naked fact, and it ought to brand the non-voter with dishonor."

The statement published herein, a few days ago, that the moral portions of Rhode Island complain that Providence has too much influence in their Legislature, and that this is a complaint never heard in any other State in the Union, has elicited from the Providence *Herald* a long and very serious article, in which it labors to show that to other cities also is applicable the charge which, it imagines, we made against the City of Providence alone. For the benefit of dull people, and the amusement of others, Artemus Ward used to attach a label, "this is a goak," wherever he thought it admissable. For the sake of the *Herald*, it is, perhaps, to be regretted that this precedent was not followed in the instance alluded to, as that journal seems totally oblivious to the fact that its city has not an exclusive right to its name.

That the Republican ticket will receive in Alleghany County, Penn., a majority ranging from 8,000 to 13,000 is not doubted by the Pittsburg *Gazette*. Of the manner in which the canvass is being conducted it says: "As we have two important State officers to elect, those of Auditor and Surveyor Generals, in addition to our county and legislative ticket, it becomes highly necessary and important that our majority be made as large as possible, as it goes to swell the vote on the State ticket, and may decide the election. From all the information we can receive, the canvass in other parts of the State, and, indeed, we may say in every part of it, promises to be warm and exciting. The desperate efforts the Democracy are making to induce the people to believe their insincere professions of friendship for the principles of Republicanism, are seen on every hand. Very little noise or outside show will be made by them in our State and Ohio, for fear the secret intentions of our enemy shall

THE WESTFIELD DISASTER.

Testimony of Prof. Thurston, United States Inspector Mathews and Mr. Lighthall—Results of a Scientific Examination of the Boiler.

The inquest into the cause of the death of the victims of the *Westfield* disaster was continued yesterday by Coroner KEENAN in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen.

Prof. R. H. THURSTON stated that he had examined the boiler of the *Westfield*, now lying at the foot of Twelfth-street, East River, and read a lengthened paper containing an elaborate scientific detail of the result of his examination. The following is an abstract of the paper:

The explosion did not seem to have been one of unusual violence: more striking effects had been produced by the explosion of smaller boilers. He described the iron of which the boiler was composed, its thickness, the number of parts into which it is divided and their relative bearing on each other, &c. Examining the iron of the injured portion of the boiler, its appearance was generally that of a fair quality, of what was known as "Charcoal No 1," which brand stood next but one in quality to the exceptionally good iron known as the best flange iron. In some places the sheets were made of laminæ imperfectly welded together, owing to the incomplete exclusion of impurities when in process of manufacture at the rolling mill. This was an imperfection of frequent occurrence, but it rarely seriously reduces the tensile strength of the metal. The sheets retain almost their original thickness, except in spots of limited area, where patches had been applied. After examining the boiler he, (Prof. THURSTON,) as directed, associated himself with Messrs. ANDREW FLETCHER, CHARLES W. COPELAND and W. W. VANDERBILT, a Board of Inspectors appointed by Supervising Inspector ADDISON LOW, and proceeded with them in the examination of the steam-gauge and safety-valves of the *Westfield*, and in testing iron from the boiler. We tested this gauge by comparison with a carefully-measured mercury column up to thirty-five pounds pressure, and it was found practically correct, the difference in receding at about twenty-five pounds to twenty-seven pounds being less than a half pound, and the maximum degree of variation being at very low pressures, one and seven-tenths pounds. This was an unusual degree of accuracy. Here the report goes on to state minutely the examination of the safety-valve, which, after being properly adjusted and tried, blew off at twenty-four pounds to twenty-four and a half pounds of steam. On a second trial, with proper arrangements, the steam blew off at a pressure of twenty-eight pounds. On a third trial the steam blew off to thirty-three pounds, this being the maximum pressure at which it would retain steam entirely. After describing the thickness, &c., of the valve, the report stated how the "Government" or "lock up" safety-valve was also tried in a similar manner. This valve, with the weight set at twenty-seven pounds, by the scale on the lever, blew off at thirty-two pounds pressure, by the test gauge. It may probably have been sufficiently injured by the explosion to cause this discrepancy. The remaining test by the Board was that of the iron of which the boiler was built. Twelve pieces were cut from the course thrown off from the middle of the boiler, and numbered Nos. 1 to 6, inclusive, crosswise the sheet, and Nos. 7 to 12, inclusive, were cut lengthwise. Each of these pieces was reduced at the smallest part to an area of cross section, as nearly equal to one-sixth of an inch as was possible. The exact section of each piece was then determined accurately—the greater dimension by a Darling, Browne & Sharpe vernier scale, reading to thousandths of an inch, and the smaller dimensions by a Browne & Sharpe "micrometer thickness gauge" of equal delicacy. He then described the breaking of each piece, and gives the length, thickness, width, &c., in the form of a very elaborate figure table. The broken pieces were also broken cold and submitted to a further test on an anvil. The report found out the fact that Prof. ALBERT R. LEEDS, Chemist of the Stevens Institute of Technology, had made two determinations of the specific gravity of the boiler taken from the *Westfield*, and had obtained the same result in each case, viz., 7.6 at 79° Fahrenheit. The irregularity in strength of the iron from the *Westfield* indicated a weakening effect of the explosion from wrenching and twisting, and from its laminated structure. Its behavior and appearance, when subjected to the test of breaking cold, indicated that the metal itself was of good quality, although made into sheets of but medium value; its extension under the breaking strain also confirmed this conclusion; the explosion of steam-boilers may be invariably ascribed to some very simple and perfectly natural cause. In one lot of 1,046 exploded boilers, a list of which he found in a professional pamphlet, he found that 397 exploded from unreported causes, 145 from corrosion and deterioration, 127 from over-pressure, 125 from faults of construction, 119 from collapse of internal flues, 114 from low water, and 9 from extraneous causes, as lightning, &c. During 1870 over 100 disastrous explosions occurred in the United States from perfectly "simple and controllable" causes. An engineer after an accident almost invariably looks first for evidence of overheating of the iron in consequence of insufficient water, but no such evidence of carelessness on the part of the engineer had been found in the *Westfield*. And the cause of the explosion which would naturally suggest itself, would be an excessive steam pressure, in consequence of false indications of the steam-gauge, or from a wrongly-set valve. A third cause, which sometimes suggested itself to professional men, was the development of gas and its ignition in the boiler; the *Westfield's* boiler was a very common and generally considered a good design for a boiler; it might be produced internally by bad feed water, or externally by dampness or water leaking from the boiler, either unseen or neglected, as it is always dangerous to have any portion of a boiler concealed from observation; lines of weakness existed in the *Westfield's* boiler, produced by careless or unskillful use of the chisel and calking tool. Prof. THURSTON omitted all reference to the inspection as a means of preventing explosions, and concluded his report by the expression of a hope that the investigation would come to a proper determination in regard to the disaster.

JOHN H. MATHEWS, United States Local Inspector of Steam Boilers, was next examined: he did not consider it his duty to examine vessels except when called upon by application in writing from the owners; inspected the *Westfield* on the 12th of June last. Witness described the nature of the examination which he made, which has already been published in his testimony given before the Board of Inspectors. The law did not oblige him to go inside boilers, but he sometimes had done so, when he had reason to believe a brace had started; the witness admitted that there was a rule of the Board of Supervisors requiring Inspectors to examine the interior of the boilers, and he further admitted that he was bound by those rules; in his recent inspection he did not comply with the rules alluded to; he did not go inside to inspect the boiler; it would take up too much time to do so, and he might remain a month inside and not detect a flaw; the cause of the explosion was, in his opinion, a greater pressure than the boiler could bear; he thinks it must have been thirty-five pounds of steam which caused it, but could not tell how that occurred. The Government safety-valve being set at twenty-seven pounds; he would prefer an engineer who was able to read and write to one who was ignorant of these branches of education.

WILLIAM A. LIGHTHALL, of Brooklyn, an engineer, was next examined. He inspected boilers by a hammer, and could detect a crack by the sound. He examined the *Westfield* since the explosion; he would not call it an explosion, but a rupture; one of the horizontal sheets was broken, and he believed it was broken when the boiler was made, and that consequently the boiler was weak from the beginning; thirty pounds of steam were sufficient to drive the boiler to pieces; there was no indication of low water whatever in the *Westfield*, and consequently it was not an explosion, but a rupture which took place; explosions take place from superheated steam, but rupture take place from weakness.

The inquiry was then adjourned until 9½ o'clock this morning.

Another Quarantine Outrage.

There is now at the Lower Quarantine a bark, the *Samuel B. Hale*, which left Buenos Ayres about eight weeks ago, in company with the *Ella* and *Silas Fish*, loaded with hides, and all three consigned to one of the largest leather business firms in this City. The *Samuel B. Hale*, although there has been no sickness on board, is detained at the Lower Quarantine by the authority of Dr. CARNOCHAN. The *Ella* and *Silas Fish*, in the meantime, have arrived at their port of destination, Boston; have been examined by the Health Officer, permitted to pass, and are now unloading at the wharf. The *Samuel B. Hale*, which has, unfortunately fallen into the hands of our New-York Quarantine authorities, has on board over 32,000 hides, which the owner can have lightered up to the City by responsible parties for two cents per hide, or for $640. Dr. CARNOCHAN will not, however, permit the hides to be moved, except in his lighters, for which he charges ten cents per hide, or $3,200. Here are $2,560 levied upon a single bark. The result of this is that no more vessels in this trade will come to this port. The charges make it impossible for them to do so and receive a fair business remuneration. Already vessels loaded with hides intended for this port go to Boston, and their cargoes are transhipped hither by rail.

The Midnight Murder—Post-Mortem Examination.

All the facts attending the homicide at Eighth-avenue and Thirty-sixth-street, where PATRICK MCNAMARA was killed, as is alleged, by JOHN KEEFE, have been published in the TIMES so far as they have yet been ascertained. Dr. MARSH, Deputy Coroner, yesterday made a post-mortem examination of the deceased, and found that death had been caused by a blow on the right temple bone, apparently given by a stone or some blunt instrument. Coroner YOUNG has fixed Wednesday for holding the inquest, when probably Capt. CAFFREY will have obtained additional evidence. KEEFE, who is accused of the crime, is in the meantime locked up at the Twentieth Precinct Station House.

Excursion of Ocean Lodge I. O. O. F.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of Ocean Lodge No. 110, I. O. O. F., was celebrated yesterday by an excursion to Long Branch. The members of the organization, together with numerous friends, enjoyed a delightful trip up and down the Bay on the steamer *Plymouth Rock*, and an instrumental concert on board of the vessel under the direction of Mr. D. L. DOWNING, beside spending a few pleasant hours at Long Branch. Among those who participated in the festivities were John M. Beck, Master of the Lodge; Mortimer Green, John J. Hawkins, Charles Vandervoort, Grand Secretary of Odd-Fellows; Charles Hoffman, George F. Osborne, and others.

A Question of Jurisdiction.

THOMAS KELLY, Jr., a United States soldier, was to have been brought before Judge SUTHERLAND, in Supreme Court Chambers, yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion made for his discharge from service on the ground of his minority. The writ was served on Major-Gen. BLUNT, who did not produce the relator nor appear in person, but he sent a Sergeant to represent him. A question was raised as to the jurisdiction of the Court on the part of Gen. BLUNT, and a suggestion was made by counsel for KELLY that Gen. BLUNT be attached. Judge SUTHERLAND said he would not issue an attachment, and as to the question of jurisdiction he was very clear in his own mind as to the statute bearing upon the case, but the tide had set in against the jurisdiction of the State Court in such cases, and he did not feel equal to the responsibility of stemming it. After referring to similar cases which had recently been before Judges MCCUNN and INGRAHAM, the Judge finally decided to defer hearing argument in the case until Monday next.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Important Sanitary Resolutions—A Raid Ordered on Unmuzzled Dogs.

The weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday, Mr. MANIERRE, President *pro tem.*, in the chair, and a large amount of important business was disposed of. A communication from the Contractor, for removing dead animals from the streets, was read asking extra pay for removing such animals on Sundays. It was favorably indorsed by the City Sanitary Inspector, but Mr. HENRY SMITH and other members opposed granting any extra pay whatever. The recommendation of the City Sanitary Inspector was rejected, and a copy of the communication ordered to be sent to the Mayor.

A recommendation of the City Sanitary Inspector, that all unmuzzled dogs running at large in the streets be taken in custody and kept in the Pound seventy-two hours, and after that, if not claimed, be killed in some humane manner, was adopted by the Board.

The following were presented and adopted:

Resolved, That in order to determine as accurately as possible all the causes of the high death rate in this City from those diseases which are supposed to originate in, or be greatly influenced or aggravated by, local or other conditions of unhealthfulness, such as fevers, cholerainfantum, and other diarrhoeal affections, consumptions, &c., the Sanitary Committee are hereby directed to make, or cause to be made, such careful and systematic inquiry into all the circumstances connected with the sickness and death of every person reported to this office as having died from any one of the zymotic diseases, or if such diseases or cases as they may deem best adapted to secure the information desired, and report the result of such inquiry to this Board, together with the recommendation of such measures as in their judgment will be best adapted to diminish the sickness and mortality from these diseases.

Resolved, That to enable the Committee to render this investigation complete and exhaustive they are hereby empowered to advise with and obtain the services of such qualified physicians as they may deem necessary.

Resolved, That the Sanitary Committee be and is hereby directed to prepare and present to this Board a weekly statement of the amount and kind of work performed by the several bureaus, together with such information and suggestions in relation to the public health and sanitary condition of the City, as they may from time to time deem important.

Dr. MORRIS presented the following statement of the movements of contagious diseases:

Week ending Aug. 5—Typhus fever, 3; typhoid fever, 10; scarlet fever, 84; small-pox, 40; measles, 6; diphtheria, 1.

Week ending Aug. 12—Typhus fever, 4; typhoid fever, 9; relapsing fever, 1; scarlet fever, 31; small-pox, 41; measles, 5; diphtheria, 2.

The Sanitary Committee presented a report of experiments with disinfectants, particularly commending the "Gerondin" fluid, and advising the purchase of a quantity of it for immediate use.

The Board then adjourned.

Base-Ball—Athletic vs. Atlantic.

Yesterday afternoon the Brooklyn Athletics played the Atlantics, and, as both Clubs were pretty equally represented by excellent players, the result was an interesting contest, ending in a victory for the Athletics by a score of 8 to 6. The Atlantics went into their ninth inning with the score of 8 to 1 against them, but by loose fielding, and two or three good hits, they pulled up their total to 6. Some very handsome fielding was shown by both nines. BURDOCK excelling on the Atlantic side, and PROCTER, BOOTH and DALY on the other. CASSIDY'S base play was noteworthy. The following is the score:

ATHLETIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	ATLANTIC.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Wiggins, c. f.	0	1	2	0	McDonald, r. f.	0	2	4	0
Procter, 2d b.	2	1	5	1	Remsen, l. f.	1	1	1	0
Palmer, c.	0	1	2	1	Kenny, c. f.	1	1	2	0
Booth, s. s.	1	2	0	5	Dohlman, 1st b.	1	0	10	0
Daly, 2d b.	2	1	0	5	Boyd, 3d b.	1	0	1	0
Bennett, r. f.	1	1	2	2	Malone, p.	1	1	0	2
Richardson, p.	1	3	0	2	Clinton, 2d b.	0	0	3	1
Hartman, l. f.	0	0	2	0	Noonan, c.	2	2	4	1
Cassidy, 1st b.	1	1	13	0	Burdock, s. s.	0	1	3	8
Total	8	10	27	16	Total	6	8	27	13

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Athletic	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	3	1	—8
Atlantic	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	—6

Umpire—Mr. FERGUSON, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—One hour and ten minutes.

Today the Mutuals play the Athletics their return game on the Union grounds.

The Growth of Brooklyn.

By the books of the Brooklyn City Assessor, it appears that from June, 1870, to June, 1871, buildings to the following number and value were erected in that city:

Ward.	No. of Buildings.	Assessed Value.	Ward.	No. of Buildings.	Assessed Value.
1st	6	$99,400	13th	35	156,200
2d	9	19,800	14th	49	116,900
3d	8	83,000	15th	58	81,200
4th	3	12,300	16th	83	195,500
5th	7	52,700	17th	65	182,700
6th	18	34,400	18th	169	129,100
7th	19	211,300	19th	192	492,100
8th	171	538,900	20th	71	308,400
9th	87	106,800	21st	550	835,400
10th	85	244,400	22d	167	467,200
11th	190	462,800			
12th	51	108,000			
	21	53,300	Total	2,214	$4,930,900

Bail Refused in the Case of a Forger.

JOSEPH A. HYATT alias George Wilson was brought before Judge SUTHERLAND, yesterday, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, on a writ of habeas corpus, and a motion made to fix the amount of bail. It appeared that the prisoner was charged with forgery, in having altered a check drawn by WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT from $24 to $20,000. The prisoner's discharge was opposed, on the ground that the crime was a very grave one, whereby the commercial community had suffered much; that parties connected with the prisoner in the transaction were still at large, but with a certainty on the part of the authorities that their capture would be speedily effected. In view of the importance to the community of obtaining convictions in this class of cases, it was therefore contended that bail should be refused, at least for the present.

Judge SUTHERLAND denied the motion, but with leave to renew on the first Monday of next term.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.
86—Hunt vs. Hunt.
99—Havens vs. Wilcox.
104—Haas vs. Fineholz.
112—Steuerlein vs. Maly.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part III.—Held by Alker, J.—Court opens and Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Nos.
6053—Greenbaum vs. Cobb.
6157—Stiles vs. The C. P., N. and East River Railroad Co.
6957—Bailey vs. Felt.
7062—Payne vs. Archer.
7081—Groom vs. Wolff.
7082—Coffee vs. Sweet.
7083—Reynolds vs. Winslow.
6216—The Ninth National Bank vs. The Ninth Ward Bank.
6217—Bruce vs. Metropolitan Gas-light Co.
6218—Dunn vs. McDonough.
6219—Rand vs. Carleton.
6220—Van der Roest vs. Sloane.
6221—Feyh vs. Karn.
6225—Donnelly vs. McNally.
6227—Crocker vs. Levy.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 14.

By Judge Sutherland.

Jerome B. Simpson vs. Henry Colyer; motion denied with $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide the event of the action.

Philip F. Pistor, &c., vs. Amos F. Hatfield et al.; motion denied without costs.

S. Shinberg vs. Morris Livinson et al.; motion granted with $10 costs.

William Waltmire vs. H. S. Helmbold; motion granted with $10 costs.

In the matter of the petition of Francina Roulet, &c., for discharge of receiver; motion granted.

H. E. Pogne et al. vs. William E. Balch et al.; motion granted without costs.

Egbert L. Viele vs. Teresa Viele; motion denied without costs.

Oliver W. Marvin vs. Samuel A. Lewis et al.; motion granted without costs, to either or any party.

William E. Church vs. Francis Jaudon; motion denied without costs.

Henry Waring vs. Christino Waring; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

James A. Polhamus et al. vs. Hiram Dater et al.; Kenyon Cox et al. vs. Hiram Dater et al.; motions denied without costs.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—AUG. 14.

By Judge Van Brunt.

George Bliss et al. vs. Miss H. Schwartz; judgment for plaintiff.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 14.

By Judge McCunn.

James Bulkley vs. Jeremiah Mulhall; order granted.

James J. Phelan vs. James Watson et al.; order granted.

Josephine Turner vs. James M. Turner; report of referee confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Freedman.

Louis Muller vs. William P. Earle; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 14.

By Judge Van Brunt.

Harrison vs. Gardner; motion denied.
Turner vs. Foley; motion denied.

The Boston and New-York State and File Company vs. Cook; motion granted.

Fuller vs. Mandelick; motion granted.

Coppins vs. White; motion granted.

Blesson vs. Bradley; motion granted, with costs.

Morrow vs. Martin; motion granted upon payment of $10 costs.

Trenor vs. Shepard; motion granted upon terms.

Thompson vs. Arenheim; motion granted on defendants stipulating not to sue.

Julia Platt vs. Samuel H. Platt; judgment of separation will be granted, but notice of motion for permanent alimony must be given to defendant.

Mason vs. Mason; referred back to referee for further proof.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 14.

Before Judge Sutherland.

Orange D. Day vs. *Elisha R. Potter.*—This is an action for the alleged seduction of plaintiff's wife by defendant, damages being laid at $25,000. The case came before the Court on a motion to compel plaintiff to give security for costs, he being a non-resident of the State. Judge SUTHERLAND granted the motion.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 14.

FIRST BOARD.

$40,000 U.S.5-20C.'65,n.118	200 West.Un. Tel.b.c. 60⅝
18,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 76	200 do. 60⅝
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new 75⅛	200 do. 60⅝
3,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 64⅛	50 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 46
1,000 N. C. 6s, Sp.Tax 19⅛	100 Adams Express.. 84⅛
3,000 do. 20	200 N. Y. C. & H. b.c. 98⅛
11,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 58⅛	100 Erie Railway. 30⅛
1,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 45⅛	300 do..bet. call. 30⅛
3,000 Missouri St. 6s.. 96	200 do....b3. 30
1,000 Erie 3d. 96	400 Reading.bet. call.115
1,000 Cen.Pac. G. bds. 98⅛	200 do. 114⅞
5,000 C.&N.W.S.F.b..100	200 do....s60.114⅞
1,500 C.&N.W.Int.bs. 95	1100 L. S. & M. S. R....109⅜
1,000 C. & N. W. Con. 91⅛	35 do. 110
5,000 Gt. West. 2d. 86⅛	200 do..bet. call.109⅜
3,000 Gt. West. 1st,'88. 91⅛	50 Panama Railroad. 55½
3,000 Mor. & Essex 2d 99	100 do. 55¾
500 do. 98⅛	900 Union Pacific. 32¼
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st.106	500 do..bet. call. 32¼
10,000 C.,C.&Ind.C. 1st 88⅛	2400 do. 32⅛
2,000 Tol.,P.&War.2d. 78⅛	100 do....s10. 32
15 Seventh W. B'k..106⅛	500 do. 32
75 Del. & Hud.118⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts. R.c.118⅝
100 Spring Mtn. Coal. 71	500 Chi. & N. W. R.. 68⅝
75 Pacific Mail. 49¾	500 do..bet. call. 68¾
100 do. 50	100 N. J. Cen. R..s30.105½
100 do..bet. call. 49⅞	100 do. 105½
100 do. 49¾	600 Chi. & R. I. R.108⅛
600 do. 49⅝	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf.. 80⅛
200 do. 49½	200 Tol.,Wab.&West. 62¾
100 do. 49½	25 P., Ft.W.&Chi.G. 99⅛
100 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 58	100 Del.. Lack & W..108⅛
100 do. 58⅛	16 do. 109

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 U. S. 6s, '81 C..117⅞	200 U. S. Express. 57
20,000 do. 117⅞	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. c. 98⅛
32,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65.114⅛	50 Erie. 30⅛
35,000 U.S. 5-20 R., '67. s3.113	200 do. 30
3,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅛	100 Lake S. & M. So..109⅛
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '68.114	200 do. 109⅛
6,000 Ga.St.7s, G.bds 98⅛	50 Panama. 55⅛
6,000 Missouri St. 6s. 95⅛	25 do. 56
10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n., bet. call. 75⅛	200 C., C. Cin. & Ind.. 87⅛
1,000 Union Pac., 1st 88⅛	700 Union Pac. 32⅛
1,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 98⅛	800 do...bet. call. 32⅛
600 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 50⅛	300 Chic. & N. W. Pf. 91⅛
100 do....s5. 50⅛	50 do. 92
85 do. 50⅛	30 P., F.W.&C. guar. 99⅛
500 do...bet. call. 50⅛	100 Morris & Essex. 93⅛
800 do. 50⅛	200 do. 93
200 Western U. Tel.. 60⅛	127 Del., Lack. & W..108⅛
100 do....s60. 60⅛	500 H. & St. J...bet. c. 69
	500 Tol., W.& W.b.c. c 62⅛

MONDAY, Aug. 14—P. M.

The Secretary of the Treasury, by circular of this date to the agents heretofore appointed to negotiate the new loan, has revoked the authority to receive subscriptions for four ₱ cent., and four and a half ₱ cent. Bonds in combination with the five ₱ cents., thus leaving open only the opportunity to the Banks to take $50,000,000 of the five ₱ cents., as in his circular of last Thursday. That is to say, the Treasury leaves Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. to carry out their contract with reference to the $130,000,000, without the competition of any other class of Government obligations. This was desirable until the whole amount of the $130,000,000 is out of the way.

We are now able to give the names composing the American Syndicate, co-operating with Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co., and also a number of those in the European Syndicate, to which will be added, by mail, several important firms whose subscriptions are telegraphed in the aggregate.

The American Syndicate is composed of:

Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., New-York, Philadelphia and Washington.
Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, New-York.
Messrs. Vermilye & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Henry Clews & Co., New-York.
Messrs. Leonard, Sheldon & Foster, New-York.
First National Bank, New-York.
Fourth National Bank, New-York.
First National Bank, Philadelphia.
First National Bank, Washington.

And this Syndicate subscribes now for ten millions in new five ₱ cent. bonds.

The European names, so far, are the following:

Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co., London.
Messrs. R. Raphael & Sons, London.
Messrs. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmitt, London.
Messrs. Louis Cohen & Sons, London.
Messrs. Clews, Habicht & Co., London.
Messrs. Speyer Brothers, London.
Messrs. Seligman Brothers, London.
The Anglo-Hungarian Bank, London.
Messrs. P. Cazenove & Co., London.
Messrs. Samuel Montague & Sons, London.
Messrs. Foster & Braithwaite, London.
Messrs. Satterthwaite & Co., London.
Messrs. Seligman & Stettheimer, Frankfort.
Messrs. L. Speyer Ellison, Frankfort.
Messrs. Emil Erlanger & Co., Frankfort.
Messrs. Lippmann, Rosenthal & Co., Amsterdam.
Messrs. Wertheim & Gomperts, Amsterdam.
Messrs. Behrens & Sons, Hamburg.
Messrs. John Monroe & Co., Paris.
Messrs. Andrews & Co., Paris.
Messrs. Oppenheim, Errera & Co., Brussels.
And Mr. S. Bleichroeder, Berlin.

The subscription of this European Syndicate is for Fifteen Millions. With the subscriptions of these Syndicates, (in which we trust the names are textually correct,) and the Twenty Millions taken from his surplus Gold, the Secretary will be able to announce his readiness to redeem Forty-five Millions of Five-Twenties of 1862, at par and interest in coin; the interest ceasing, according to law, ninety days after designation for payment. And with this as a beginning, we have no doubt that the exchange of bonds will go forward as rapidly as is convenient.

We have had another tedious day in the movement of Gold. The artificial scarcity is maintained by the continued withdrawal of five or six millions of Coin, and a charge of *one-eighth* ₱ cent. was again collected for the day's use of Gold. For a time the rate fell off to one-sixteenth; but the full measure of rigor was afterward inflicted. The object seems to be to keep the borrowing interest tributary to the holders of Gold to the extent of an eighth ₱ cent. daily, or as near that as the short interest will pay, without relinquishing the contest. The price was alternately 112⅜ and 112¼, until the formal adjournment at 3 P. M.; and afterwards it was pushed up as far as 112⅜, easing off a fraction at the close of business, with latest sales at 112¼. As one-sixteenth was bid for to-morrow's use, it seems likely that we may have another day of this artificial performance. Of course, the Foreign exchanges are almost at a stand-still, with gold in this unnatural condition. The rates with the prime drawers are marked down to 109⅜ for Sixty day sterling, and 109¾ for short date drafts; but nothing could be done at these rates. Sixty-day bills of one of the prime names were sold, at second-hand, as low as 109⅛; apparently to procure Gold for a specified length of time. The amount of Exchange borrowed on the street begins to attract attention.

In the market for the Public Funds the length of date is beginning to tell. The sixes of 1881, (Gold Bonds,) have advanced to 118 sales and bid; and the Currency Sixes sold this afternoon up to 115½, closing 115¼ bid. The Five-twenties are strong; repeated sales of par 1865s, at 113 are followed by the price being still bid; and 114 was paid for 1868s. The Ten-forties, for which 113¼ was the best offer at noon, leave off firm at 113⅜ @113¼.

In the Stock market Pacific Mail has been the chief interest. Opening at 50, a fractional improvement on Saturday, it sold up to 50⅜, and large amounts of Stock came out that have awaited this opportunity for some time. These sales set the price back to 49⅜, from which a rally to 50⅜ the second time occurred, from which it again drooped, closing 49½@49⅝. Union Pacific fell off in the morning from 32⅜ to 31¾, rallied again to 32¼, and winds up firm at 32⅛@32⅜. Nothing else competes in interest with these two; though Erie has been similarly eccentric, falling sharply from 30¼ to 29, repeating the performance after a rally, and closing at the recovery of 29¾@29⅞. Western Union has varied within the moderate limits of 60⅝@¾, and North-western has further declined from 69⅛@68⅝@¾. Ohios stay stubbornly close to 46; and the rest of the list is dull, with a decline for the day of ⅝ in Reading, a ½ in Rock Island, and ¼ in Wabash. There was but little life in the speculation, outside those specially named above, and the Street was dull at the close.

The State Bonds were duller, and the Pacific First Mortgages stronger.

In Money, we can only report continued ease at 3 ₱ cent. for demand loans.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—AUG. 14.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	113⅜	113⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	114¼	114¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	113½	113½
American Gold	112⅛	112¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅜
N. Y. C. and Hudson	98⅛	98⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	94⅛	94⅛
Reading	115	114¼
Chicago and Rock Island	108⅜	108
North-west Common	69⅛	68⅞
North-west Preferred	91⅞	91⅞
Pacific Mail	49⅞	49⅝
St. Paul Preferred	80⅜	80⅛
St. Paul Common	60⅛	60⅛
Lake Shore	109⅛	109⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	46	46
Toledo and Wabash	63	62½
Western Telegraph	60⅞	60⅝
Erie	30⅜	29⅞
Union Pacific	32⅞	32⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., coup., '81...118	5-20 coup., '67.113⅛
5-20 coup., '62.114⅛	5-20 coup., '68.114
5-20 coup., '64.114	10-40 reg. 109⅛
5-20 coup., '65.114⅛	10-40 coup. 113⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.112⅛	6s Currency 115⅛

And the following for the State Securities:

Tenn. 6s, old. 76	Ar.7s,L.R.,P.B.&N.O. 48
Tenn. 6s, new bds. 75⅛	Ohio 6s, '75. 100
Va. 6s, old. 64⅛	Ohio 6s, '81. 104
Va. 6s, Deferred Bds.. 30⅛	Ohio 6s, '86. 108
Ga. 7s, Gold Bds. 98	Ill. Canal Bds, '70. 110
N. C. 6s, old. 45	Ill. coup. 6s, '77. 100
N. C. Funding Act, '66. 34⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '79. 100
N. C. new bds. 27	Ill. War Loan. 100
N. C. special tax. 19⅛	Ind. 6s, War Loan. 100
S. C. Jan. & July. 58⅛	Ind. 5s. 100
S. C. April & Oct. 58⅛	Mich. 6s, '73. 101
Missouri 6s. 95⅛	N. Y. reg. B'ty Loan. 108
La. 6s, new Flt'g Db't. 50	N. Y. coup.B'ty Loan. 108
La. 6s, Levee Bds. 69	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary. 70⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107⅛
California 7s. 112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107⅛
Connecticut 6s. 101⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107⅛
Alabama 5s. 67	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107⅛
Alabama 8s. 100⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.108
Ala. 8s, Ala. & Chat.R. 87	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
Ark.7s,L.R.&Ft.S.Iss. 54⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
Ark. 7s, Mem. & L. R. 64⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83. 93⅛	Han. & Nap. 1st. 88
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87. 91	Gt. West. 1st, '88. 91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 90	Gt. West. 2d, '93. 86
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 90	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90. 86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76. 101	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st. 84⅛
Erie 1st ext. 101	Gal. & Chi. ext. 100
Erie 1st ind. 95	Gal. & Chi. 2d. 98
Erie 7s, 2nd ind., '79. 98	Chi., R. I. & Pac. 102
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83. 96	Morris & Essex 1st. 104
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80. 89⅛	Morris & Essex 2d. 98⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88. 83	Clev. & Tol. S. F. 101
Buff., N.Y.& E.1st, '77. 93	N. J. Cen. 2d. 101
Long Dock Bds. 90	N. J. Cen. new bds. 101⅛
Hud.R.7s, 2d S. F., '85.104	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st. 106
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75. 102	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d. 100
Harlem 1st, 7s. 102⅛	P., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d. 99
Mich. Cen. 1st, 7s, '82.120⅛	P., F.W.&C.8₱c.eq.bs.104
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d. 98⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 92
M.S.& N. I. S.F. 7 ₱ c.102	Clev. & Pitts. 2d. 100
Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.100	Clev. & Pitts. 3d. 97
Cen. Pac. Bds. 98⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th. 88
U. Pac. 1st Bds. 88⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st. 103
U. Pac. L. G. 7s. 84	Chi. & Alt. Inc. 94
U. Pac. Inc. 10s. 86⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st. 100
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75. 106	Ohio & Miss. Con. 93
Bell. & S. Ill. 1st, 8s. 95½	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st. 93
Alt. & T. H. 1st. 99⅛	St. L. & I. M. 1st. 91
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf. 85	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 8s. 106
Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc. 77	Mil. & St. P. 1st, 7 3-10. 94
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 100	Mil. & St. P. 1st. 92
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. 93¾	Mil. & St. P. 2d. 89
Chi. & N.W.Con.Bds. 91	Mar. & Cin. 1st. 96
Chi. & N.W.Ext. Bds. 88	Chi. & Mil. 1st. 91
Han. & St. Jo. Conv. 103⅛	Joliet & Chi. 1st. 105
Del., Lack. & W. 1st. 102	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st. 88⅛
Del., Lack. & W. 2d. 98	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d. 67⅛
Tol. & Wab. 1st ext. 95	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 88⅛
Tol. & W.1st,St. L.div. 85¾	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 88
Tol. & Wab. 2d. 90	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d. 78
Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds. 83¾	Bos., H. & E. guar. 22
Tol.& W. Cons. Conv. 87	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 83⅛

And the following for City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York. 133	Marine. 165
Manhattan. 146	Importers'&Traders'. 183
Mechanics'. 132	Park. 157
Union. 135	Manufact's&Merch's. 101
America. 148	N. Y. National Ex. 100
City. 225	Central National. 106
Tradesmen's. 151	Second National. 180
Mechanics'&Traders'. 130	Ninth National. 116½
Gallatin National. 125	Gold Exchange. 80
Merchants'Exchange. 99⅛	Bank'rs'&Brokers'As. 90
Leather Manuf'rs'. 190	Del. & Hudson Canal. 118⅛
Seventh Ward. 106	Maryland Coal Co. 30⅛
State of New-York. 110	American Coal. 50
Commerce. 118	Spring Mountain Coal 71
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass. 116	Con.Coal of Maryland 38⅛
Ocean. 93	Western Union Tel. 60⅛
Mercantile. 127	Quick. Mining Co. 11⅛
American Exchange. 116⅛	Quick. Mining Co. Pf. 19⅛
Bank of N. America. 106⅛	Mariposa Mining Co. 3⅛
Hanover. 105	Adams Express. 84
Metropolitan. 138⅛	Wells-Fargo Express. 46
East River. 112	Wells-Fargo Ex.Scrip. 2
Market. 126⅛	Am. M. Union Ex. 58
Nassau. 108	United States Ex. 56
Corn Exchange. 124	Pacific Mail S. S. Co. 49⅞
St. Nicholas. 120	

The earnings of the Indianapolis, Bloomington and Western Railway for the last week in July were $24,434 91.

On the 1st of the coming month of September, the foreign and domestic banking firms of Messrs. JAMES W. TUCKER & Co., Paris, and Messrs. TUCKER, ANDREWS & Co., of New-York, will be dissolved, and will be succeeded by the new firm of Messrs. WALKER, ANDREWS & Co., New-York, and Messrs. ANDREWS & Co., Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. GEORGE WALKER, who will rank as senior in the New-York house, has won distinction as a banker, and bank President at Springfield, Mass., in which State he has filled, with ability and credit, the position of Bank Commissioner. His partners will be Messrs. EDWARD R. ANDREWS (of the old firm) and Mr. HENRY TURNBULL.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST BONDS, WITH STATE INDORSEMENT.

The undersigned offer for sale a limited amount of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MONTGOMERY AND EUFAULA RAILROAD COMPANY, *indorsed by the State of Alabama*, bearing Eight Per Cent. Interest in Gold, payable in New-York, March and September. Issue limited to $16,000 per mile on finished road.

Ample funds have been provided for the completion of this road by October next, and the funds for meeting the interest due in September next have already been placed in our hands.

The business of this road promises to be large and profitable, and we confidently recommend its indorsed Mortgage Bonds to those seeking investments as both safe and advantageous. Price for the present 95 per cent. and accrued interest.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,
No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 14, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks.	22	Hides, bales	31
Broom-corn, bales	7	Leather, sides	20,772
Bees-wax, pks.	9	Moss, bales	140
Cotton, bales	1,280	Spirits Turp., bbls.	27
Cotton-seed, bags	1,072	Rosin, bbls.	884
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls.	34	Oil-cake, pks.	220
Copper, bbls.	78	Beef, pks.	65
Copper, cakes	164	Lard, pks.	150
Dried Fruit, bags	209	Butter, pks.	2,221
Eggs, bbls.	1,488	Cheese, pks.	8,389
Flour, bbls.	19,733	Pea-nuts, bags	12
Wheat, bushels	130,420	Skins, bdls.	74
Corn, bushels	101,862	Salmon, (Cala.,) pks.	400
Oats, bushels	175,695	Starch, boxes	450
Rye, bushels	3,450	Sumac, bags	350
Barley, bushels	770	Tea, half-chests	360
Beans, bags	11	Tow, bales	45
Peas, bbls.	200	Tobacco, hhds.	763
Corn-meal, bbls.	400	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	752
Hemp, bales	40	Whisky, bbls.	65
Hops, bales	557	Wool, bales	666
Hides, No.	6,074	Wine, (Cala.,) pks.	380

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *France*, for Liverpool—34,674 bushels Corn, 57,671 bushels Wheat, 1,570 bbls. Flour, 458 hhds. Tobacco, 297 bales Cotton, 5,227 boxes Cheese.

By the ship *New World*, for London—353 bbls. Resin, 28,680 bushels Wheat, 132 tcs. Lard, 1,800 Oars, 1,993 bbls. Flour, 378 bbls. Fish Oil, 66 cks. Sperm Oil, 365 boxes Clocks, 150 cases Milk, 25 cases Bitters, 252 hhds. Tobacco.

By the bark *Brage*, for Queenstown and orders—19,249 bushels Corn.

By the bark *San Ciriaco*, for Cork and orders—24,729 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *M. M. Williams*, for Gibraltar and orders—1,320 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *River Queen*, for Trieste, 2,595 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

COFFEE—There has been an active movement in Rio and Santos, since our last, at very full prices, the market closing in favor of sellers, who are decidedly firmer in their demands, as to values, in view of the more encouraging telegraphic advices from Rio. Sales have been reported of 4,063 bags Rio, by the *Contest*, 2,414 bags do. by the *Johannes Kier*, 2,798 bags do. by the *Alice Tainter*, 1,700 bags do. by the *S. L. Fitzgerald*, 971 bags do. by the *Ptolemy*, 518 bags do. by the *South America*, 3,523 bags Santos by the *Romeo*, and 551 bags do. by the *Laplace*, on private terms, closing decidedly strong, with cargo prices of Rio quoted thus: Ordinary, 10¾c.@11c.; fair, 11½c.@11¾c.; good, 12¼c.@12½c.; and prime at 13c.@13¼c., gold, ₱ lb., in bond, 60 and 90 days' credit. Other kinds have been in good demand and held very firmly. We quote: Java at 18½c.@22½c.; Maracaibo, 14c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10¾c.@13¼c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@16½c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9¾c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos at this port have been 7,776 bags; sales, 23,485 bags; stock in first hands, this evening, as made up by Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, 55,403 bags.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, but at a further reduction of ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb.; sales, 2,636 bales, including 2,019 bales to shippers, 589 bales to spinners, and 28 bales to speculators. For forward delivery the demand has been fair, opening at ⅛c. ₱ lb. off Saturday's prices, but closing more firmly; sales 10,750 bales, basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday evening, for September, 500 bales at 17⅛c., 400 bales at 17 5-16c., 200 bales at 17⅛c.; October, 300 bales at 17 7-16c., 300 bales at 17⅜c., 200 bales at 17⅛c.; November, 300 bales at 17⅛c.; January, 200 bales at 17⅜c., and today, for August, 300 bales at 17c.; September, 1,700 bales at 17⅛c., 800 bales 17 3-16c., 300 bales at 17 5-16c., 100 bales at 17⅜c., 1,000 bales at 17 7-16c.; 100 bales each September and October, at 17 3-16c., together; 100 bales each September and October, at 17⅛c., together; 100 bales each September and October at 17⅜c., together; 200 bales each September, October, November and December, at 17 3-16c., together; October, 1,150 bales at 17 3-16c., 400 bales at 17⅛c., 100 bales at 17 5-16c., 200 bales at 17⅜c.; 100 bales each October and November at 17 3-16c., together; 100 bales each October, November and December, at 17⅛c., together; November, 300 bales at 17c., 100 bales at 17⅛c. The average quotations of Saturday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 17.31c., September, 17.51c., October, 17.33c., November, 17⅛c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,280 bales, including 927 from New-Orleans, 85 from Norfolk, 268 from Savannah. The receipts at all the shipping ports on Saturday were 704 bales, and today, 2,350 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Upland.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅛	14⅞	15
Good Ordinary	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅞
Low Middling	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅞
Middling	18⅜	18⅜	19⅛	19⅞
Good Middling	20⅛	21	21⅛	21⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour shows more activity in the line of shipping Extras, which have been offered sparingly and quoted 5c.@10c. ₱ bbl. higher, on a fair export call. Some 3,500 bbls. have been sold at $5 35@$5 40, delivered, mostly State. In other grades of sound, business has been comparatively slow on the previous basis as to values. Of sour Flour, some 2,000 bbls. were purchased at $5 05 ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,400 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 40@$5; very inferior to very good Extra State at $5 05@$5 45; very good to fancy at $5 45@$6 25; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5@$5 40; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 15@$5 55 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl.	
Sour Flour	$3 35@$4 50
Superfine State and Western	4 10@ 5 10
Extra State	4 40@ 5 00
Extra City, shipping brands	5 10@ 6 25
Extra Genesee	5 10@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 30@ 8 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 15@ 5 55
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 60@ 8 25
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 00@ 5 40
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	5 45@ 8 25
	5 50@ 9 00

Southern Flour continues inactive and heavy, with sales, since our last, of 700 bbls. at $4 90@$6 30 for poor to good, and $6 30@$9 75 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet, since our last, at $3 85@$5 ₱ bbl.; sales, 280 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request at $3 30@$3 95 for White and Yellow Western, $3 65@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.; sales, 385 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been a fairly active movement reported in Wheat, largely for forward delivery, but at somewhat irregular prices, opening firmer, particularly desirable lots of Winter, which were not offered freely, and which were in most request, but closing generally less buoyantly, and in the instance of Spring, lower and heavy, with more urgency on the part of holders to place stock at the modified figures. The purchases have been mainly for shipment. The milling inquiry has been light. Sales have been reported since our last of 265,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, in good part to arrive, including White Western, at $1 40@$1 55, chiefly at $1 50@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 51, chiefly at $1 40@$1 43 for fair to good new Red, and $1 45@$1 51 for good to choice new Amber do., the latter rate for selected Indiana; No. 1 Spring at $1 36, afloat; No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee Spring at $1 33@$1 35 for fair to choice, afloat; No. 2 Spring, seller September, $1 32; soft do., $1 29@$1 31; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 61; Red and Amber State, $1 39@$1 47; new White Southern, $1 45@$1 60; new Amber do., $1 40@$1 45 ₱ bushel. Included in the sales were 73,500 bushels Amber, and 65,000 bushels White Western, and 20,000 bushels No. 2 Spring, to arrive, at the quoted rates, nearly all for export....Corn has been moderately active, and quoted about 2c. a bushel higher, closing firmly on reduced offerings. The export inquiry has been good, stimulated by the further material reduction in ocean freights. The home trade inquiry was fair, and there was also some speculative call noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 171,000 bushels, part from store and to arrive, at 67c.@69½c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 68c.@69½c. for dry samples of Canal, closing at 69c.@69½c., afloat; 67½c.@68½c., closing at 68½c. for do., in store; 67c.@68c. for steamer grades; 70c. for High Mixed, nearly Yellow; 71c.@73c. for Yellow Western; 82c. for old round Yellow, from cars; and nominally 80c.@87c. for good to choice White Western and Southern....Rye has been in light stock and quoted firm as to price, but has been comparatively quiet. For prime new Western, boat-loads, there were bids of 80c. reported....Barley has been inactive, nominally at old figures. Barley-malt continues in light demand at $1 30@$1 40 for Canada, ₱ bushel....New crop Oats have been pressed for sale, and again quoted lower, yet have been in comparatively moderate request, the trade purchasing less freely. Old Oats are scarce and nominal. Choice old White Ohio are held at 68c., with 65c. reported bid, for City use. Old Mixed Western are wholly unsettled, holders asking 60c., with only 50c. reported bid. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels at 40c.@46½c. for poor to very good new Mixed Western; 37c.@45c. for new Black; 43½c.@51½c. for fair to prime new White Western; 47c.@51½c. for fair to prime new White Ohio; 50c.@60c. (nominally) for old Mixed Western, and 33c.@39c. for new crop Jersey....The export clearances hence since our last have been 1,570 bbls. Flour, 57,671 bushels Wheat, and 34,674 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 1,993 bbls. Flour and 28,680 bushels Wheat for London; 24,729 bushels Wheat and 19,249 bushels Corn for Queenstown and orders. And from Philadelphia, 22,847 bushels Corn for Gloucester, England.

Stock of Grain in Store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	July 24. Bushels.	July 31. Bushels.	Aug. 7. Bushels.	Aug. 14. Bushels.
Wheat	432,492	372,192	396,690	397,516
Corn	945,500	1,232,643	1,881,830	2,403,359
Rye	87,144	68,662	68,595	34,599
Oats	180,205	162,957	33,773	34,405
Malt	221,388	185,169	178,336	177,484
Peas	34,441	31,680	27,174	25,539

The following boats passed Fultonville during the twenty-four hours prior to 1½ P. M. Aug. 12, 1871:

Lumber—Anna B. Kormyer, Frank Shover, Jr., Wm. Gould, Jr., Lyon's Falls; Fred. W. Taylor, Rackett River. Cassicus, Max B. Richardson, R. Diefendorf, G. P. Eysman, R. J. Scott, D. G. Van Buren, Job, M. McDonald, H. P. Ellis, Oswego; Stephen Collins, Nellie Woodin, J. E. Stark, Tall Pine, A. Knights, J. H. DeGraff, Colonel Walrath, H. W. Farnham, Ella Fitzpatrick, Buffalo; George P. Russ, D. D. Walrath, Rome; Ben, Boonville.

Wheat—J. D. V. Westfall, Jennie Griffin, Ceres, G. W. Warner, A. G. Whitcomb, Phil Riter, Buffalo; H. B. Craig, Calimichus, Carrie Herrick, Oswego.

Coal—Rosanna, Enos B. Hunt, Geneva.

Corn—Chas. Page, Keokuk, S. P. St. John, John Krats, Mary, Island Home, Anna Retta Van Buren, F. Lockerbie, Thomas Curnen, Lois, Peter V. Carroll, John S. Heath, James Ellwell, Matilda Miller, H. H. Hoyt, A. M. Gray, L. O. Vosburgh, G. R. William Bair, Lockport; Lalla Rook, Independence, L. B. Hiles, Buffalo; River Queen, E. H. Shepard, Oswego.

Rye—H. C. Tracy, Buffalo; Wm. H. Houghton, Oswego.

Logs—A. McCormick, Buffalo.

Salt—Helen Hosley, Syracuse; John E. Hamill, O. F. Williston, Salina.

Shooks—O. S. Storm, C. Wood, Buffalo.

Oil—Lewis J. Wheelock, Buffalo.

HEMP—The main demand has been for Manila at firm prices; 2,950 bales have been sold, here and to arrive, at 12½c.@13c., gold ₱ lb. The inquiry for other kinds has been light; prices, however, have been quoted steady for most kinds of stock. We quote: American, at $165@$170 for Undressed, and $255@$280 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Russian, $225@$230, gold, ₱ ton; Jute, 5¼c.@6¼c., gold; Manila, 12½c.@13c., gold; Sisal, 9½c.@9¾c., gold; Jute Butts, 3⅛c.@4c., currency, ₱ lb.

LIME—Rockland continues quiet at $1 10 for Common, and $1 60 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

LUMBER—A moderate call has been noted for desirable lots of large timber, which has been offered sparingly and quoted firm. Dressed Boards and Shingles has been salable and steady. Other kinds of stock have been slow of sale, within our previous range: We quote thus: Southern Pine, $34@$39; White Pine Box Boards, $25@$30; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $26@$33; Clear Pine, $65@$70; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $50@$55; Cherry Boards and Planks, $75@$80; Oak and Ash, $55@$60; Maple and Birch, $35@$40; Black-walnut, $105@$130; Eastern Spruce, $15@$21.

MOLASSES—There has been some demand for foreign within our range; 400 hhds. St. Croix were sold on private terms. New-Orleans has been in light request and irregular in price. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@40c. for new; English Islands, 33c.@45c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@60c., ₱ gallon.

METALS—There has been a moderately active inquiry noted for Copper and Iron, which have been held with firmness. Lead, Spelter and Zinc have been lightly dealt in at old figures. Tin has been quiet but quoted steady. We quote Ingot Copper at 22½c.@22¾c.; New Sheathing Copper at 30c.; Old at 19c.@21c.; Bolts and Braziers at 32c., ₱ lb. No. 1 American Pig-iron at $35@$37; No. 2 American Pig-iron, $33@$35; American Forge, $31@$32 50; Scotch Pig, $31 50@$36; English and American Bar-iron, refined, $73@$74, ₱ ton; English Rails, $74, gold; American, from the works, $69@$71, currency; Pig-lead, $6 12½@$6 50, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $5 75@$6 12½, gold, ₱ 100 lbs.; Domestic Spelter, $7@$11 ₱ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 36c.@36½c.; Banca Tin, 40c.@40½c.; English, 35c.@35½c., gold, ₱ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $7 50@$8 50; I. C. Charcoal Plates, $8 62½@$9; Terne, $6 25@$8 50, gold, ₱ box; Zinc, 9c.; Regulus Antimony, 11½c., gold, ₱ lb.; Cut Nails, $4 35@$4 50 ₱ keg; Drop Shot at 10½c., and Buck do. at 11½c. ₱ lb., for cash.

NAVAL STORES—Resin shows more activity and firmness, on lighter offerings, and a somewhat easier ocean freight market, which tends to encourage exports; sales, 1,850 bbls. Strained at $2 75@$2 80, closing at $2 80@$2 85; 2,000 bbls. do., to arrive, at $2 90, delivered alongside ship; 1,500 bbls. Low No. 2 at $3; and 300 bbls. Pale at $6 25 ₱ 280 lbs.; receipts, 884 bbls.; exports, 353 bbls. Tar has been dull at old figures. Nothing new in Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been more sought after, and quoted stronger, with sales reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at 47c.@48c., closing at 48c. ₱ gallon. We now quote: Spirits Turpentine, 48c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 70@$7 75 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

OILS—The demand has been more satisfactory for the leading kinds, with a fair show of firmness in values. We quote: Crude Whale at 52c.@55c. for Southern and Northern; Bleached Whale, 65c.@67c.; Crude Sperm at $1 23@$1 25; Unbleached Sperm at $1 37½@$1 40; Bleached Sperm, $1 42½@$1 45; Lard-oil, 75c.@82½c.; Red Oil at 45c.@50c.; Linseed-oil at 78c.@80c., in casks, in job lots; Olive-oil at $1 15, in casks; Menhaden at 40c.@41c.; Cruda Seal at 60c.@62c.; Extra Refined Seal at 75c.; Cotton-seed Oil, Crude, 48½c.@50c.; Yellow, 56c.@58c.; White Winter, 60c.@63½c.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in light demand at $42@$52 50, currency, for Western thin oblong; $39, gold, for City, from East India seed, and $40 50, gold, for City, in bbls., ₱ ton.

PETROLEUM.—Crude, in bulk, has been very quiet and heavy at 13½c. ₱ gallon....Shipping Crude has been dull and nominal at 17¼c.@17½c. ₱ gallon. At Philadelphia, the nominal quotation was 17c.@17¼c. ₱ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 1,190 bbls....The Creek quotations for Crude Petroleum, in bulk, were $4 15@$4 20 on the Upper, and $4 60@$4 65 on the Lower Road, on a tame business.... Refined has been quoted heavy and lower on a slow trade, closing at 23½c.@23⅞c. for prompt and August delivery; sales have been reported of 3,000 bbls. at the latter rate. At Philadelphia a limited call was noted on the basis of 23¼c. (with return) for Standard White, early delivery, with sales reported of 3,000 bbls. The receipts at Philadelphia were 8,660 bbls. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in less demand, and quoted down to 27½c.@28c., ₱ gallon. Naphtha continues quiet on the basis of 9½c. for Western, in shipping order....The export clearances hence have been 1,320 bbls. Refined Petroleum for Gibraltar and orders, and 2,595 bbls. do. for Trieste. And from Philadelphia, 232,299 gallons do. for Rotterdam.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been quoted firmer on a lighter offering and more confident demand. Other kinds have been quiet at irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$13 62½, chiefly at $13 62½, for Western Mess; $13 25 for new Ice-cured do.; $10 75@$11 for new Prime to extra Prime; $11 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery there has been a moderate inquiry noted for Western Mess on the advanced basis of $13 75, seller September, and $13 50, seller October; sales have been reported of 1,000 bbls. ....Dressed Hogs have been in more demand and firmer, ranging from 6½c.@7½c. ₱ lb....Cut-meats continue quiet at 13c.@14c. for Hams; 5½c.@6½c. for Shoulders; 14½c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ₱ lb.; sales, 60 pks....Bacon continues in request at 8c.@8¾c. for ice-cured City fancy cuts, and 7½c. for ice-cured Western short clear; sales, 140 pks....Lard has been in more demand and held with more firmness; sales have been reported of 690 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8¾c.@9½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9¼c. for Western Steam; 9¼c. for New, and 9¼c.@9½c. for City. Also, 2,750 tcs. prime Steam, including seller September, at 9½c.@9¾c., seller October, at 9¾c.@9⅞c., seller November, (new,) at 9½c.; seller December at 9¾c., and seller January at 9½c. ₱ lb.... Beef continues dull and heavy at $8@$12 for Mess, and $12@$15 for Extra Mess; sales, 85 bbls. Tierce Beef has been in slack demand at $12@$20 for Prime Mess, and $16@$21 50 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue very quiet at from $18@$27 50 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl.; sales, 60 bbls....Butter has been in light demand, as a rule, including State, fair to prime, at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@25c. Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c., ₱ lb. The day's receipts were 2,221 pks.... Cheese continues quiet at from 9c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@10½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 8,388 boxes.

SUGARS—Raw have been offered with less urgency, and have been quoted rather steadier, though not higher, in price, on a moderate demand, mostly from refiners. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 672 hhds., including 395 hhds. good fair refining Barbadoes, at 9⅛c.; 135 hhds. Trinidad at 8½c.@9⅛c. for very common to about fair refining; 102 hhds. Demerara at 11½c.@11¾c. for choice; 19 hhds. grocery Porto Rico at 9¾c.; and small lots of Martinique, in hhds. and bbls., at 9c.@12c.; also, 2,864 boxes Clayed Havana, (No. 11,) at 9⅜c.; 595 boxes do. Centrifugal at 10½c., and 674 cerons St. Domingo at 8¾c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice grocery grades, 9¾c.@10½c.; Porto Rico refining grades range from 8½c.@9⅛c., and Grocery from 9⅛c.@11c. ₱ lb. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c.@10⅜c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in rather better demand, ranging from 10⅛c.@13c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in moderate demand at former rates; sales 157,000 lbs. at 8⅞c.@9 5-16c., mostly at 9⅛c.; also, 35,000 lbs. Stearine at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—The demand has been fair for job lots, with a firm and rather buoyant market for desirable grades, particularly of Green. We quote: Green, common to fair Hyson, in job lots, within the range of 45c.@60c.; good to fine Hyson, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Hyson, 85c.@$1; common to fair Young Hyson, 45c.@55c.; good to fine Young Hyson, 60c.@85c.; extra fine to finest Young Hyson, 90c.@$1 20; common to fair Gunpowder and Imperial, 62c.@80c.; good to fine, 90c.@$1 10; extra fine to finest, $1 15@$1 40; common to fair Twankay, 34c.@37c.; good to fine Twankay, 38c.@40c.; extra fine to finest Twankay, 45c.@48c.; common to fair Uncolored Japan, 50c.@60c.; good to fine Uncolored Japan, 65c.@75c.; extra fine to finest Uncolored Japan, 90c.@$1 25; common to fair Oolong, 45c.@55c.; good to fine Oolong, 58c.@70c.; extra fine to finest Oolong, 85c.@$1 25; common to fair Souchong, 47c.@55c.; good to fine Souchong, 65c.@80c.; extra fine to finest Souchong, 85c.@$1 10, ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has advanced to 94c.@94½c. ₱ gallon, with sales reported of 325 bbls., chiefly at 94c.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quiet, and though the offerings of berth room have been reported moderate, rates have been again quoted lower, fully a penny a bushel on Grain by steam to Liverpool. The inquiry has been mostly for Grain and Provision room at the modified figures, closing with some show of steadiness. In the chartering line there has been a slow movement, with the advantage as to rates in favor of shippers, who have been decidedly less confident in their bids for both Grain and Petroleum vessels. For Liverpool, the reported engagements include 290 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ₱ lb.; 82,500 bushels Grain, by do., at 8d. for Corn and 8½d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 700 boxes Bacon, at 30s.; 11,000 boxes Cheese, at 35s. ₱ ton, and 50 hhds. Tobacco on private terms. For Glasgow, 15,500 bushels Corn, by sail, on private terms. For Antwerp, 7,800 bushels Grain, at 10d. ₱ bushel; 100 pks. Tobacco, at 32s. 6d.; 30 hhds. Tallow, at 35s.; also a British bark of 563 tons register, with equal to 3,600 bbls. Petroleum and Resin, from Philadelphia, the former at 5s. 6d. ₱ bbl., and the latter reported at 4s. ₱ 280 lbs. For Dantzic, a North German bark of 420 tons register, with 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, (previously reported on private terms,) at 6s. 6d. ₱ bbl. For Rotterdam, 350 pks. Lard, at 35s. ₱ ton. For a Continental port, direct, an American schooner, of 679 tons register, with about 4,000 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. ₱ bbl. For Barcelona, a Spanish bark, of 392 tons register, reported with general cargo, from Philadelphia, on owner's account. For the Mediterranean, an American bark, of 442 tons register, with about 2,800 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ₱ bbl. For St. Johns, a British bark, of 566 tons register, from Philadelphia, reported on owner's account. One or two other Petroleum charters were reported closed, but without reliable particulars.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 15, 1871.

Trade yesterday in horned Cattle at Weehawken Yards was fair, with an advance on our last quotations. Horned Cattle ranged from very common to fair, with a few good Steers at the top prices, from 9¼c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight from 5½ cwt. to 7½ cwt., on 53 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt., net. This forenoon at One Hundredth-street Yards trade in horned Cattle advanced ¼c. ₱ lb. on Friday's quotations; quality from common to good, prices from 8½c.@12½ ₱ lb., weights from 4½ cwt. @9¼ cwt., on 57 lbs.@58 lbs. to the cwt. net. Milch Cows run steady from $55@$97 ₱ head for fair quality; no demand for poor Cows. Veals run brisk from 8½c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Sheep steady, from 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb. Lambs are in small demand, and have fallen ¼c. ₱ lb.; prices from 7c.@8c. ₱ lb. Hogs quiet on our last quotations; business chiefly effected on private terms.

SALES TODAY.

S. SCHUSTER sold for self 87 Steers, Illinois, very common, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also, 36 Steers, natives, poor Cattle, at 9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. T. MCCAFFERTY sold for W. V. WOOD 102 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. scant; also, 81 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. strong. W. FITCH sold for self 112 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight, 7¼ cwt. WILLIAMS & VALENTINE sold for selves 110 Steers, Ohios, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 9¼ cwt. T. C. EASTMAN sold for ALEXANDER MANN 67 Steers, Illinois tidy Cattle, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. BURCHARD & MERRITT sold for selves 112 Steers, Illinois and Missouris mixed, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. strong. NEALY & SEALY sold for selves, 67 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, from 10½c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. C. S. GLOVER sold for self, 58 Steers, Illinois, from fair to good, from 11c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. J. W. MARTIN sold for self, 33 Steers, Illinois medium Cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. J. GILLES sold for self, 101 Steers, Illinois poor Cattle, at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt. J. BRIGHT sold for self, 70 Steers, Illinois common Cattle, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6 cwt.; also, 82 Steers, Texas lean Cattle, at 8½ ₱ lb., weight 4½ cwt.; again, 23 State Bulls, at $23 ₱ head. W. THOMPSON sold for self, 101 Steers, Illinois, from common to good, from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., strong; also, 40 Steers, Ohios, nice fat Cattle, from 11½c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 8 cwt.; again, 54 Steers, Illinois, poor Cattle, at 10½c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 2 Veals, weight 290 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,660 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 160 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 42 Lambs, weight 2,740 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 100 Lambs, weight 6,315 lbs., at 7c. ₱ lb.; 28 Sheep, weight 2,960 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 44 Lambs, weight 2,705 lbs., at 6¾c. ₱ lb.; 57 Sheep, weight 5,095 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 3 Sheep, weight 380 lbs., at 5½c. ₱ lb. S. MCGRAW sold 596 Sheep and Lambs for $2,748 90; 346 Veals for $369 91. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 6 Veals, weight 1,140 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 50 Veals, weight 7,255 lbs., at 9¼c. ₱ lb.; 2 Veals, weight 505 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 10 Sheep, weight 1,150 lbs., at 6½c. ₱ lb.; 104 Lambs, weight 6,871 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 2 Bulls, weight 1,630 lbs., at 3¾c. ₱ lb.; 1 Bull, weight 860 lbs., at 3c. ₱ lb.; 110 Lambs, weight 6,670 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 395 Lambs, weight 22,000 lbs., at 7¼c. ₱ lb.; 81 Sheep, weight 6,690 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 215 Sheep, weight 18,690 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending Aug. 12, 1871: 2,939 head of horned Cattle, 6,414 Hogs, 5,330 Sheep and Lambs. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week 714 head of horned Cattle, 6,411 Hogs, 4,709 Sheep.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending Aug. 14, 1871: 1,927 head of horned Cattle, 1 calf, Western stock; 5 head of horned Cattle, 10 Cows, 528 Veals, 122 Sheep, local stock.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Yards for week ending Aug. 14, 1871: 17,096 Sheep and Lambs, 1,169 Veals, 46 Cows.

Weekly report of sales effected at CHAMBERLIN'S yards, Nos. 70 and 72 Robinson-street, for week ending Aug. 14, 1871: 15 Beeves, from 7c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.; 34 Cows, from $35@$47@$50@$75 ₱ head; 611 Veals, from 7c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.; 917 Sheep and Lambs; range of prices for Sheep, 5¼c.@6¼c. ₱ lb.; range of prices for Lambs, 7c.@8¾c. ₱ lb.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT active and higher; advanced ¼c. No. 2 Spring, $1 06⅛, cash; $1 02⅛, seller August; $1 06⅛, seller first half of month, in the afternoon steady; $1 02⅛@$1 02⅛, seller August; $1 06⅛@$1 06⅛, seller first half of month; 99¼c.@99¾c., seller September. CORN firm; advanced 1c.; No. 2 Mixed, 47c.¼, cash; 45¼c., seller August; in the afternoon steady; 45¼c. bid for cash. OATS active and easier; declined ¼c. No. 2, 30c. cash; 29¼c.@30c., seller August; 29½c.@30c., seller September. RYE active; No. 2, 57c. BARLEY easier and fairly active; No. 2 Spring, 57c.@60c. HIGHWINES steady with moderate demand, 88c. Live Hogs dull and weak, $4 30@$4 65. CATTLE in good demand; advanced 9c.@20c.; $3 25@$5 62½. PORK, $12 75. LARD, 8¾c. Dry-salted MEATS—Shoulders, 4¾c.@5c.; Short Rib Middles, 5¾c.@6c. FREIGHTS steady; Wheat to Buffalo, 5c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 48,000 bushels Wheat, 180,000 bushels Corn, 98,000 bushels Oats, 11,000 bushels Rye, 20,000 bushels Barley, and 2,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—5,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 301,000 bushels Corn, 112,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley, and 3,000 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—FLOUR extremely dull and nominally unchanged; Double Extra Winter, $4 75@$5; Treble Extra, $5 50@$6 00; Family Winter, $6@$7. WHEAT dull and unchanged for low grades; No. 3 Red Fall, in elevator, $1 10; sample lots of No. 2 Red Winter sold at $1 17@$1 20. CORN dull and drooping, closing lower; No. 2 Mixed, 41c.; No. 2 Yellow, 42c.; Mixed, sacked, 45c.@47c. OATS dull and unsettled; bulk Mixed, on track, 31c.@33c.; Mixed, sacked, 36c.@38c. BARLEY, 90c. for strictly prime Minnesota. RYE steady, 57c.@60c. WHISKY dull and unsettled at 88c.@90c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK firm; business light; sales of jobbing and order lots at $12@$13 25. BACON in good demand and stronger; Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.@8c.; Clear Sides, 8c.@8¼c.; outside figures on orders. LARD dull; jobbing sales of Kettle at 9¼c.; Refined at 9½c. HOGS quiet at $3 75@$4 50. CATTLE dull and unchanged; Texans, $1 50@$3 50; Natives, $3@$5 25. RECEIPTS—13,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 23,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 2,200 bushels Rye, 3,500 bushels Barley.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—FLOUR steady and in good demand; sales, 2,200 bbls. at $6 75 for No. 1 Spring; $7 25 for Amber Winter; $7 75 for White Winter; $8 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT closes firm; sales, 2,000 bushels No. 2 Red Wabash at $1 31; 5,600 bushels New Amber Michigan at $1 31; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 30. CORN in firm demand; sales, 12,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at 59c., and 3,700 bushels do. at 60c., closing at the latter figure. Other grains nominal. CORN-MEAL—$1 40 for Bolted; $1 35 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $24@$25; Middlings, $30, ₱ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 8c.; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 50 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—14,200 bushels Wheat, 30,000 bushels Corn, 6,000 bushels Oats, 2,305,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—48,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 2,545,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—FLOUR steady, with a moderate demand; Family, $5 40@$5 65. WHEAT steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 15. CORN—Demand good at full prices; sales at 52c. RYE steady, with a moderate demand; sales at 65c.@70c. OATS steady, with a moderate demand at 30c.@33c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; sales at 80c.@90c. PORK—Demand light and holders firm; $12 50 offered; $12 75@$13 generally asked. LARD quiet and unchanged, asking 9c., offering 8¾c. Bulk MEATS opened firm, but closed dull; asking 6¼c. for Shoulders, 7¼c.@7¾c. for Clear Ribs, 7¾c.@7¾c. for Clear Sides; sales at ½c. less. BACON opened firm, but closed dull; holders unwilling to make concessions, asking 6¾c. for Shoulders, 7¾c. for Clear Rib, 7¾c. for Clear Sides; sales sides at 7¾c.@7⅞c., cash; 7c.@7¾c., seller September. TOBACCO—demand good at full prices; sales, 180 hhds. WHISKY in fair demand at 88c.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 14.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 10,000 bbls.; Wheat, 123,000 bushels; Corn, 250,000 bushels; Oats, 135,000 bushels; Rye, 10,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 115,000 bushels; Corn, 234,000 bushels; Oats, 80,000 bushels. In Store—Wheat, 300,000 bushels; Corn, 425,000 bushels; Oats, 30,000 bushels; Rye, 6,000 bushels; Malt, 4,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat 11c., Corn 10c., Oats 7c., to New-York. FLOUR steady, with a fair trade. WHEAT in fair demand, and firm; sales, 16,000 bushels Red Winter, on private terms; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Chicago, on private terms; 78,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $1 20; 7,500 bushels Duluth, by sample, at $1 08. CORN—There was a good demand in the morning, but closed dull; sales, 58,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 57c.; 16,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 57¼c.; 30,000 bushels, to arrive, at 56¼c.; 8,000 bushels, to arrive, at 57c. RYE neglected. OATS heavy; sales of small lots at 41c.@42c. PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. HIGHWINES, 92c., nominally.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 16¾c.@17c.; net receipts, 1,389 bales; gross receipts, 1,430 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,654 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 37,475 bales. FLOUR dull; Howard-street Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 75; do. Family, $7@$7 75; City Mills Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; do. Extra, $6 25@$7 25; do. Family, $7 25@$9 25; Western Superfine, $4 75@$5 25; do. Extra, $5 50@$6 50; do. Family, $6 75@$7 25. WHEAT dull; choice White, $1 55; Amber, good to choice, $1 45@$1 55; Red, good to prime, $1 37@$1 40; common to fair, $1 10@$1 25. CORN dull and weak; Southern White, 75c.@77c.; do. Yellow, 67c.@68c.; Mixed Western, 65c.@67c. OATS quiet at 43c.@48c. Mess PORK firmer at $14 50@$15. BACON firmer; Shoulders, 6¾c.@7c.; Rib Sides, 8c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.@8½c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15c.@16½c. LARD steady at 10¼c.@11c. WHISKY, 94c.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 14.—Quercitron BARK unchanged. FLOUR dull and depressed; Pennsylvania Extra Family, $5 62½@$6 25; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 50@$7; Fancy brands, $7 50@$8 50; other grades unchanged. WHEAT in steady demand; Red Western, $1 30@$1 35; Amber, $1 38@$1 40. RYE steady at 70c. CORN in fair demand but prices unchanged. OATS dull; New Western, 45c.@47c. COFFEE held firmly but prices unchanged. SUGAR dull. MOLASSES improved demand. WHISKY steady; Western in iron, 94c. Beef CATTLE in better demand this week and firmer; sales, 2,300 head Extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers at 7c.@7½c.; fair to good, 4¾c.@6¼c.; common, 3¼c.@4¼c. ₱ lb. SHEEP in fair demand; sales 9,000 head at 5c.@5¾c. HOGS unchanged; sales 2,800 head at $6 75@$7 25 ₱ cwt.

TOLEDO, Aug. 14.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT in fair demand; advanced ½c.@2c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 31; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 26; No. 1 Red, $1 25; No. 2 do., $1 23½; No. 3 do., $1 17; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 26. CORN a shade better and quiet; high Mixed, 53½c.@53¾c.; White, 55c. OATS quiet; advanced ½c.; No. 1, 39c.; No. 2, 34c.; Rejected, 30c. FREIGHTS firm; to Buffalo, 4c.; to Oswego, 8c.@8½c. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 72,000 bushels Wheat, 41,000 bushels Corn and 65,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—50,000 bushels Wheat, 25,000 bushels Corn and 15,000 bushels Oats. GRAIN in store Aug. 12—350,000 bushels Wheat, 260,000 bushels Corn and 130,000 bushels Oats.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 14.—TOBACCO active and firm; sales, 50 hhds. FLOUR steady and in fair demand; Family Extra, $5 75. WHEAT firm; $1 15@$1 25 for choice Red and White. CORN—65c. for round lots of shelled and sacked. OATS firm; 45c.@50c. for sacked from store. RYE in fair demand; 73c. BARLEY—70c. PROVISIONS dull and firm. PORK—$13. BACON—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c. LARD—9¾c.@11c. Bulk MEATS—Shoulders, 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¼c.; Clear Sides, 6¾c. WHISKY firm; 89c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 14.—WHEAT in moderate demand; sales No. 1 New Amber State, in bags, at $1 35@$1 40; two cars No. 1 New White Diehl at $1 55. RYE quiet. CORN—Better feeling; sales at 65¼c.@65¾c. BARLEY inactive; sales one car six-rowed State at 91c. OATS in large supply and dull; sales two cars No. 1 New Western and Ohio, and two cars Old State in bags, at 60c., delivered.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14.—FLOUR—demand light; holders firm; $5@$7 50. CORN quiet and weak, 50c.@51c. OATS dull and drooping, 43c.@45c. PORK nominal. LARD dull and drooping, 10c.@11c. Bulk MEATS quiet and steady; Shoulders, 6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 14.—FLOUR—Demand light; holders firm at $5@$7 50. CORN quiet and weak at 60c.@61c. OATS dull and drooping at 43c.@45c. PORK nominal. LARD dull and drooping at 10c.@11c. Bulk MEATS quiet and steady; Shoulders, 6¾c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8½c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 14.—FLOUR dull and nominal. WHEAT firm; No. 1, $1 11; No. 2, $1 07. Other Grains unchanged. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, and 12,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—4,000 bushels Flour and 62,000 bushels Wheat. FREIGHTS unchanged.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 14.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT very dull; No. 1 Red Winter held at $1 22@$1 23; No. 2 do., $1 19. CORN steady, with moderate demand; High Mixed, 57c. OATS dull at 39c. PETROLEUM dull and unchanged.

DETROIT, Aug. 14.—WHEAT steady, with moderate demand; No. 1 White, $1 37; Amber Michigan, $1 25; Extra, $1 34½. CORN and OATS quiet and unchanged.

MOBILE, Aug. 14.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 17¼c.@17½c.; net receipts, 78 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 43 bales; coastwise, 69 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 4,085 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 14.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 255 bales; sales, 8 bales; stock, 853 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 14.—COTTON dull and tending down; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; net receipts, 79 bales; gross, 79 bales; sales, 43 bales; stock, 395 bales.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 12 bales; gross, 19 bales; sales, 200 bales; stock, 5,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14.—COTTON—nothing doing; Low Middling, 16½c.; net receipts, 317 bales; exports, coastwise, 805 bales; stock, 3,848 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 14.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17c.; net receipts, 124 bales; Exports, coastwise, 547 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 2,924 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 14.—COTTON dull; Good Ordinary, 15¾c.; net receipts, 76 bales; stock, 1,973 bales.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 18¾c.

WILMINGTON, Aug. 14.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19c.; stock, 61 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 14—2 P. M.—United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛.

11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. American Securities easier; United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 92⅛.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛c. for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 93⅛; 1865s, old, 93⅛; 1867s, 92⅛; 10-40s, 92⅛.

PARIS, Aug. 14.—Rentes, 55f. 77c.

Evening—Rentes closed at 55f. 72c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 12—Evening.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 96⅞@97 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 14—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

2 P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull; the sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull; Middling Uplands, 8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9d.; the sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 15, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
24th-st., corner of 6th-av.
LITTLE NELL AND THE MARCHIONESS.
Leading characters by Miss Lotta, and Messrs. Raymond and Forsberg.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

TERRACE GARDEN,
58th-st., near 3d-av.
JULLIEN CONCERT and SUMMER NIGHT FESTIVAL.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY, per annum	3
Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
Ten copies, one year	15
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Twenty copies, one year	25
And an extra copy to getter-up of club.	
Fifty copies, one year	50
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The European Edition, per annum, postage extra	3

Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

Additions may be made to clubs at club rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Address NEW-YORK TIMES.

Advertising Rates of the New-York Times.

Ordinary classified advertisements, 20 cents per line each insertion.

Business Notices, fifth page, before Marriages and Deaths, 50 cents per line each insertion.

Special Notices, fifth page, after Marriages and Deaths, 30 cents per line each insertion.

Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Dublin Amnesty Association discredit the statements of the Chief Secretary for Ireland with regard to the prevention of the meeting at Phœnix Park on the 12th inst. Few arrests have been made at Londonderry. It is reported that the French Government has demanded the extradition of the Communists now in London, and been met with a flat refusal. In an excited debate on the army question in Parliament, Mr. CARDWELL defended the administration of military affairs, and a motion that a royal inquiry be made into the subject was strenuously opposed. The subject was dropped.

GUSTAVE COURBET declares that he joined the Commune with the intention of making peace between the members and the Versailles Government. He says that during the siege of Paris many valuable works of art were saved from destruction by his personal exertions. The *National Zeitung*, of Berlin, denies that any convention has been concluded for the evacuation of the forts about Paris and the Departments of the Seine and Seine-at-Oise.

Prince BISMARCK has gone to Gastein, to attend the meeting of the Emperors of Austria and Germany.

King VICTOR EMMANUEL has had a narrow escape while hunting wild boars. The United States ships *Franklin* and *Plymouth* have sailed from Lisbon for New-York. The vine disease now prevails throughout Portugal, and the grape crop will be light. Denmark has taken the alarm and made elaborate preparations to ward off the cholera.

GENERAL.

The latest advices from China show that in the second battle between the American Squadron and the Coreans, the latter had 6,000 men armed with gingals, but their bullets fell short, and they suffered terribly from the American rifles, in spite of their thick armor. On the 11th of June the Americans destroyed the forts. The local authorities steadily refused to say what should be done with the prisoners. The Coreans are acknowledged to have fought bravely, and they expected to have annihilated the fleet at the first fire. Minister LOW and Admiral RODGERS await further instructions from Washington before proceeding with hostilities.

A fire-damp explosion occurred yesterday morning in the Eagle shaft, near Pittston, Penn., by which one man was killed outright. Twenty others are imprisoned in a gangway by a fallen rock, and the utmost anxiety prevails as to their fate. It is believed that they will die before the obstructions can be removed.

At about 12½ o'clock on Sunday night a fire broke out in the Exchange Hotel, in Goldsborough, N. C., destroying two hotels, ten stores and the out-buildings, and the railroad car-sheds. The loss is estimated at $80,000; insured for about $30,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

The mystery attending the Fallsfield tragedy, near Rochester, has been cleared up by the arrest of the person who took the young girl to where she went over the bank. Several others are also under arrest.

First Lieut. JAMES CARLINS, First United States Cavalry, has been dismissed the service for conduct "prejudicial to good order and military discipline," in ordering a private to fire at a target before which a trumpeter was standing, thereby killing the trumpeter.

A volcanic wave of immense height recently passed over the Island of Tagolanda, in the Indian Archipelago, and swept all the inhabitants off, comprising 416 human beings. All the live stock on the island was also destroyed.

The steamer *Chatauqua*, at Maysville, N. Y., burst her boiler yesterday, killing at least four persons outright and wounding fourteen, some of whom will die. The vessel is a wreck.

A dispatch from St. John's, N. F., reports the arrival of the Swedish gun-boat *Ingord*, with dispatches from Capt. HALL's Arctic ship *Polaris*, which arrived at Holsteinberg July 31, and would await until Aug. 5 the arrival of the United States steamer *Congress*, with supplies.

W. B. WRIGHT and JOHN SMITH, of Menominee, Wis., desperadoes, suspected of robbery, were ordered by Sheriff WADE, recently, to surrender. They answered with a volley of shots. WADE then shot WRIGHT through the head, killing him instantly, and wounded SMITH.

In the regatta at Boston, yesterday, the *Columbia*, of this City, won the $1,000 cup presented by the Eastern Yacht Club, and the $800 cup presented by the residents of Swampscott. The *Gracie*, of New-York, won the $500 cup presented by the Eastern Yacht Club, and the $400 cup of the people of Swampscott.

What Can be Done This Autumn.

The next Legislature must be carried for honest government. There must be no failure in that undertaking. A complete remedy for the corruption and fraud that rule the City of New-York is within the power of the Legislature only. Corruption equally vile, if not so extensive, prevails in the State administration under Democratic supremacy. The canals are made the means of enriching a State Ring, identical in purpose and morals with the City Ring. Both must be broken, and the Legislature must be carried in order to break them. The work will not be an easy one, but it can be accomplished by discretion, fidelity and industry. The Democratic majority in the present State Senate is three, and there is a vacancy in the Saratoga District, caused by the death of the late ISAIAH BLOOD, Democrat. In three districts now represented in the Senate by Democrats, the Republican candidate for Governor had a decided majority last Fall. In a fourth, the majority for the Democratic Senator was out of all proportion to the Democratic majority for Governor. Wisdom and energy would replace all these four Democrats by four Republicans, and exactly reverse the majority in the Senate. These four districts are as follows: The Eleventh, GEO. MORGAN, Democrat, Senator, majority 184, Republican majority for Governor, 1,477; the Nineteenth, GEO. H. SANFORD, Democrat, Senator, majority 25, Republican majority for Governor, 1,330; the Twenty-eighth, JARVIS LORD, Democrat, Senator, majority 700, Republican majority for Governor, 827; the Tenth, WM. M. GRAHAM, Democrat, Senator, majority 595, Democratic majority for Governor only 58. In other districts, and notably in this City, where it may not be possible to elect a Republican, it may still be practicable to secure the choice of an honest, Anti-Ring Democrat. Such an opportunity should not only be promptly seized; it should be foreseen, and every honorable measure adopted and pressed to the uttermost to bring it about.

On the other side of the East River, in the Second District of Kings County, now represented by JAMES F. PIERCE, one of the smoothest and most quiet, but one of the most unshrinking tools of the Ring at Albany, the Democratic majority two years since was but 1,351. The Republican candidate, though a good man, had been nominated in his absence from the country, and made no effort for election. The frauds of that year in Kings County were, moreover, enormous. A more faithful legislator might and should be put in the place of Mr. PIERCE. In this City, without naming the districts, we are justified in hoping that two of the supple instruments of Tammany may be unseated.

Turning now to the Assembly, we find the Democratic majority was but two last year. At the same time, at least nine Democrats either sat for districts that were Republican, or were kept in their seats by gross fraud. No one of our readers has forgotten how the ignorant and corrupt JOHN CAREY was put in the place of HORATIO TWOMBLEY. There were besides the following cases in which the district ought fairly to have been represented by a Republican: The First Albany District, WM. D. MURPHY, a man of the most dubious antecedents, represented a constituency that gave 324 Republican majority for Governor the same year. In the First District of Cayuga County, C. H. CURTIS, Democrat, was elected by 42, but Gov. WOODFORD received a majority of 535. In the Eighth Kings County District two Republican candidates ran, who obtained more votes together than HAVER, who was elected. This was also the case in the Eleventh New-York District, whence O'BRIEN was sent. In the First Ontario District GEO. W. NICHOLAS, Democrat, was elected, where WOODFORD received a distinct majority. In the Second District of Oswego County, the Republican candidate was defeated by an "anti-dram-shop" diversion of some one hundred and twelve. The Democratic candidate went in by *three* votes. In the Second Orange County District, the Democratic majority for Assembly was *one*; the Republican majority for Governor was seventy-seven. In Warren County, which went Republican by sixty-seven on the State ticket, a Democrat was elected by only twenty-six.

These are facts for Republicans in the districts we have designated to keep in their minds. They indicate the points where good judgment and honest work will suffice to change the complexion of the Legislature.

But we not only want a Republican Legislature: we want a Legislature of unimpeachable character. Our nominations should be made with the utmost care. It is a disgrace to the Democracy to boast that the money stolen from New-York City was used to corrupt some Republicans from the country. It should be our duty to see that in the next Legislature the corrupt Democrats who have deserved the utmost punishment, stand no chance of escaping through the treachery of Republicans.

Mayor Hall's Apology.

It is probable that many persons, Democrats as well as Republicans, may be curious to know what Mayor HALL has to say for himself. For the information of such persons we extract the following paragraphs from Mayor HALL's weekly paper. The peculiarity of the style shows that these passages were written by Mayor HALL's own hand, and they doubtless express his opinions very thoroughly on his own and CONNOLLY's position before the public:

> "'Threatened men,' the old proverb tells us, 'have long lives.' Our friends in the country districts must not be surprised if the City Government of New-York apply the principle of this proverb to their own case, and find good reasons therein for treating *with amiable contempt the furious diatribes now daily launched against them.*"

Here, it will be observed, the Mayor does not deny his responsibility for signing fraudulent warrants—he merely defies public opinion. This is the course he has taken from the first. Again, look at this paragraph:

> "While the TIMES frets and furies, Controller CONNOLLY admirably keeps his temper. Wherein the worthy Controller resembles the Ames wrought-iron gun, which is highly commended by the Ordnance bureau for '*its ability to sustain the heaviest charges with no danger of an explosion.*'"

This insolent spirit of braggadocio might naturally be looked for from men who know that they are knaves, and have always been aware that some day or other the exposure would come. They have anticipated that exposure, and made up their minds what they would do when it took place. They are now carrying out their programme. Everything will "blow over," as they fancy, and they hope to make the public forget all about INGERSOLL's five and three-quarter millions, and GARVEY's two and three-quarter millions, and KEYSER's one and a quarter million. They presented ANDREW J. GARVEY with $2,870,464 06 during the short space of two years, for *plastering only.* "What of it?" asks Mayor HALL. "We shall treat public opinion on the subject with amiable contempt. Nothing that can be said can hurt us." And thus far the Mayor's impudent boasts have certainly been justified.

Listen to this free-and-easy way of dealing with the accusations—fully supported by proofs—brought against the City Government:

> "That instead of this the TIMES goes on reiterating its second-hand roar about the accounts of the Supervisors and the salaries of extinct sinecures, while the *Tribune*, once foremost in the Radical fray, is reduced to follow humbly in the wake of the TIMES, is the abundant justification of the City Government for disdaining the encounter with such unequal antagonists. All that the City Government is called upon, in the present circumstances, to do, it has done and is doing."

And again the Mayor appeals to Democrats to support him and his friends, because if they do not they will break up the party:

> "New-York City is the great Democratic stronghold of the country. Shake the Democratic hold upon this mighty Metropolis, and you shake the Democratic hold upon the Empire State. Shake the Democratic hold upon the Empire State, and you secure to the Radical thieves and the parasites upon Federal power another four years' time in which to cover up the traces of their past rascality, and to perpetrate new raids upon the National Treasury."

Here is a man convicted of signing fraudulent warrants for $9,789,482, within *two years*, trying to clear himself by calling out "stop thief" at "Radicals." If Mayor HALL has any proof of Radical frauds, let him send it to us and we will publish it. But even after that his character will not be cleared. Two blacks don't make a white. The Mayor and his friends, charged with misappropriating the public money on an enormous scale, think it quite sufficient to turn round upon their accusers and say, "you're another." In the meantime they dare not meet openly the accusations brought against themselves. They have not told us why they paid J. H. INGERSOLL $5,663,646 83 during 1869 and 1870. They paid to J. A. SMITH $221,799 48 for carpets for the new *Court-house alone.* But they cannot tell us where J. A. SMITH carries on business, nor where the carpets are which he supplied. And so with all the accounts that have been published. The Mayor has seen much of the sluggishness of public opinion in New-York, and he thoroughly believes that he and CONNOLLY and their friends will be able to ride out this storm without difficulty. We shall see.

Sir Walter Scott.

The man whose memory is recalled today everywhere that the English language is spoken, and whose works are known to educated men of nearly every race and tongue, was something more than a great novelist, poet, historian, and biographer. Almost his last words on earth were, "LOCKHART, my dear, be a good man;" and through life he had honestly endeavored to live up to his own ideal. His character was of that type which the present generation may study with profit. We may smile at his exaggerated fondness for medieval gewgaws, and at his old Scottish pride of ancestry, born in the blood which came to him from Border chieftains. But would the modern critic who is so much wiser than the Magician of Abbotsford, have been capable of his sublime self-sacrifice, and his noble determination that no one else should bear the penalty of his costly weakness? For five years he worked like a galley slave, that he should die owing no man anything, and that his children should transmit with pride the name of an honest man. "Time and I against any two," he said when he braced up all his energies for the stupendous labor before him. It was a "vain boast" he owned as he lay dying, with all his fine powers shattered and spent in the unequal contest. Yet this heroic struggle of intellect, sustained by conscience, remains one of the grandest things in human biography, and throws a tragic splendor around the death-bed of the man who was beaten and yet triumphed.

It is almost sixty years ago since *Waverley* fell like a revelation upon a delighted public. To appreciate what SIR WALTER SCOTT has done for modern fiction and modern life, it is only necessary to compare the Gothic monstrosities of Mrs. RADCLIFFE, and the melodramatic creations of MATT LEWIS, which charmed the novel-reading public at the beginning of the present century, with the finest efforts of the modern school, as represented by THACKERAY, DICKENS and "George Eliot." We are, it is true, perpetually exposed to the danger of falling back into a corrupt literature, in which meretricious ornament takes the place of beauty and simplicity of style, and in which a morbid sensationalism is substituted for true sentiment. The novels of SIR WALTER SCOTT showed the reading public a new ideal of literary excellence, from which they can never entirely fall away. Continued familiarity with his pages must act as a preservative of a pure taste and an unperverted sensibility. "The man who uttered nothing base" is a line that will apply with equal justice to SIR WALTER SCOTT as to his contemporary, WORDSWORTH. He never painted vice because it was vicious; his fun is healthy, vigorous humor, without a touch of sickly suggestiveness, and his men and women walk in such a world as is seen through the medium of a lofty imagination and a pure mind. There were some forms of human greatness that he could sympathize with only imperfectly. He believed to the bottom of his heart in a hierarchy in the Church and a monarchy in the State, and no one reading his works can fail to become aware of the bent of his mind on these subjects. Posterity will acquit him of having done the Scottish Covenanters intentional injustice, but he certainly failed to apprehend some of the nobler qualities which their fanaticism can never obscure, and he certainly accorded rather more than justice to their opponents. Yet, after all deductions have been made from his fame, we may safely predict that it will be a symptom of a low standard of taste and morals when Sir WALTER SCOTT receives less honor from English-speaking races than he does today. As a literary artist, he did with painstaking thoroughness what he had to do, and that is an example which the present generation can ill afford to overlook. Throughout his life, he kept the light of a great genius burning with so pure a flame, that his family, his countrymen, and his fellow-men everywhere, can reverence his memory without reserve, and cherish his name without a painful regret. Think of how few of the foremost names in literature as much can be said, and the grand significance of today's centenary celebration will become still clearer and more impressive.

A New Use for One's Friends.

In that agreeable fiction called *Sweeny Todd, or the Ruffian Barber*, it is related that the hero of the story amasses a large fortune by the simple device of letting his customers fall through a trap-door, neatly constructed under the shaving chair, into a sort of dungeon, where they were at once converted into mutton-pies. These being sold at a connecting shop in the next street by Mr. Todd's accomplished spouse, attracted an extensive custom, and the ingenious inventor of the process was in a fair way to become a perfect Tweed of ill-gotten wealth, when his unlucky star brought him a customer attended by a dog. Obviously, the only safe thing to do was to make mutton-pie of the dog also. But, whether from the agitation of the moment, or an honest pride in keeping up the quality of his pasties, Mr. Todd unhappily neglected this easy precaution, and so the history terminates with Tyburn and a moral.

Besides being calculated to increase the taste for mutton pies, this pleasing tale is permeated with an atmosphere which betrays at once its French origin. Nobody but a Frenchman could have invented it, and nobody but a Frenchman could have devised the captivating narrative of a like nature which we found in the late Paris correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*. A certain count, we are told, who resided in the Quartier St. Germain, had the misfortune to be killed during the bombardment. There was nothing of course peculiar in that; to his house attaches all the interest. The authorities, on visiting it, found a certain closet on the third floor so constructed that a person stepping into it was at once carried down, for all the world as if he were on an hotel elevator, to a dungeon on the ground floor. From this the only possible egress was through a secret door known, it is presumed only to the Count, and in another secret closet were all sorts of surgical and scientific appliances. There was also found by the greatly-wondering gendarmes a manuscript book, in the Count's handwriting, explaining the mystery. The Count, it seems, was an enthusiast in galvanism, and his zeal for science went so far as to make all his friends the involuntary aids to his researches. For instance, he gave a little dinner party, and when the guests were perhaps a trifle flushed with wine, decoyed one of their number to the fatal closet, where he rapidly descended to the dungeon, and was as speedily chloroformed and killed by the alert Count. Then this devoted inquirer experimented to restore his hapless guest to life, but it is, perhaps, needless to say that he was more successful in preparing his subjects than in restoring them to their former condition. On one pretext or another it was easy for this earnest man to keep himself supplied with subjects, and the fact that they do not seem to have been missed furnishes to a French romancer no difficulty whatever. Apart from the consideration that nobody is ever missed in Paris, from Emperor to *gamin*, there are always plenty of roving Englishmen and casual Americans to satisfy the requirements of the most exacting philosopher, and no questions asked. Many such, no doubt, found their way to the Count's underground *atelier*, and contributed to the advancement of science. But for the ill-timed bullet that stopped this indefatigable search for truth, they might have been finding their way there still; for we are well assured that so zealous a student would have abandoned his quest only when he had found his philosopher's stone, or when he had no longer any friends left to kill and unsuccessfully galvanize.

There is in this little story a quaint flavor of cold-blooded monstrosity which makes it irresistible. Indeed, in every dramatic feature it is quite superior to the episode of the "Ruffian Barber." To kill a man for the sake of mutton pies is ignoble, but to sacrifice one's friend on the altar of knowledge, to make hospitality and murder the two handmaids of science, is a superb conception. The absorbed *savan* coolly slaying his guests one after one, and then galvanizing them with as much equanimity as though they were so many frogs, would be an admirable subject for such a painter as GEROME. That we do not in the least believe the story does not lessen our admiration of its fine imaginative features. The beautiful tale published in the early days of the Commune, about the discovery of infants' bones and torturing-rooms and the like in the Convent of Sainte Pélagie, was speedily shown to be false. But to the lover of romance such tales only become dearer the less alliance they are shown to have with the domain of fact.

A Foot Note for the Battle of Dorking.

Are there "any distinguished persons" about to start from this country for the purpose of witnessing the evolutions of thirty thousand British troops amid the stubble fields of Berkshire? If there are, and we have the word of a Colonel and an M. P. for the fact, they had better stay at home, since the operations in question will not come off. The reason why, is a little obscure, but according to the authority just quoted and to most of the leading journals, it is little creditable to the War Department. Through a good many hazy explanations relative to a late harvest, September winds, and imperfection of the means of local transport, the fact has become disagreeably apparent to the British taxpayer, that the army for which he pays eighty millions of dollars a year is so badly organized that to march thirty thousand men from an intrenched camp, thirty miles into the country, is a task altogether beyond the ability of the departments intrusted with its execution. It must be noted that the summons was not a sudden one, like the imaginary Teutonic invasion. The plan was decided upon in April last, and for four months the Secretary of War, the Quartermaster-General, the Inspector-General of Fortifications, and the Surveyor-General of Ordnance, not to mention officers of the Control and Engineer Departments, acting committees of Berkshire farmers, and indefatigable local M. P.'s, have been accumulating a mass of reports and correspondence on the subject, whose aggregate bulk must be fearful to contemplate. The "military operations" of this little army corps, about which so tremendous a pother has been made, were to be a sufficient reply to all cavillers at the red-tapeism of the Horse Guards and the War Department; the Berkshire encampment was to be the first of a yearly series of "Camps of Instruction," which were to rival if not surpass their German originals, and were to demonstrate what no man in England has yet found out, how the regulars, the militia and the volunteers could be brigaded together and made to form parts of one homogeneous army. People who knew the ways of the military camp at Aldershot, told the enthusiastic committee drawn from the thirty-six parishes which were in some way to be occupied by the contemplated operations, that the thing could not be done. But the confiding rustics refused to believe that the movement of 5,000 men would be the severest strain that the transport department of the British Army could stand, and the Secretary of War was repeatedly assured of their inalterable determination to make any patriotic sacrifices, (probably in the shape of high-priced butter and cheese,) that the circumstances might demand.

And yet, the croakers have proved right, after all. It seems so long ago since men starved around Sebastopol within seven miles of their base of supplies, that it might have been supposed that even so impracticable a set of martinets as the English military authorities might have had time to make some slight advance in effective organization. But the collapse of the Berkshire experiment, shows pretty conclusively that the system is as rotten as ever. In this instance, it was the "control department" which broke down. That is to say, the arm of the service which represents the transport corps as organized on a peace footing, was unable to collect from a thickly peopled agricultural county, horses and wagons enough to supplement their own conveyance train. Wherever the blame rests, the British public are left to digest the unpalatable fact that, after four months of busy preparation, the moving of thirty thousand men to a distance of thirty miles from their base of operations has been abandoned as impossible. If this be the most that can be done for eighty millions a year, the groaning tax-payer may safely keep his money in his pocket, and console himself with the reflection that the country will at least be no worse defended than before.

MINOR TOPICS.

Mr. THURLOW WEED and his daughter have arrived home from their visit to Europe. Their stay abroad was briefer than they originally intended it to be, for Mr. WEED was never sufficiently strong to permit of his undertaking journeys by railroad. He has, however, returned in better health, and after he has recovered from the fatigue of his voyage will doubtless find that he gained substantial benefit from the change.

The *Post* gets out of its false assertions regarding the TIMES by a denial that it ever made them. To say "I didn't do it," is a very common trick with people who are caught telling untruths, or with their hands in their neighbors' pockets—though in the latter case they sometimes write letters begging for clemency. However, the *Post* now says:

> "If it [the TIMES] means directly to deny that Mr. TWEED has recently had any hope of securing its aid in getting rid of Messrs. CONNOLLY and HALL, and making the City more than ever his own, we shall accept its testimony at once as to the state of Mr. TWEED's mind, and inform our readers that the rumor in question is false."

We distinctly deny that Mr. TWEED has had any hope of securing our aid, so far as our agency is concerned. He has had no reason whatever to suppose that he would receive anything from us but inflexible opposition—which is what he is sure to experience. Perhaps the *Post* will now, as it says, deny the "rumor" which it originated, even if it invents another to fill its place. That much of honesty we may demand from it—although the *Evening Post* in these days is not a place where a modern Diogenes would go to look for an honest man.

There is one point in Senator SCHURZ's speech of Saturday, at Chicago, with which but few will disagree. It is his clear and forcible exposure of the dangerous nature of the Democratic opposition. Instead of dealing honestly with national questions, the Democratic Party always treats them in a way to excite suspicion. It nowhere presents a frank and intelligible programme. It denounces monopoly, but has not a word to say against the protectionist ideas of Pennsylvania Democrats. It declaims against taxation, and votes against its reduction. It finds the Kuklux bill unconstitutional; but it has no fault to find with the Kuklux, and no other remedy to suggest for the disorders of the South. "Our policy," said a Democratic paper of Georgia, a few weeks since, "is to get in;" and there is not a single leader in the party whose views seem to rise above this highly-debased conception.

The ingenious "enterprises" of the Ring are not confined to the first contracts, but the poor victim is pursued to the end. The new bonds are issued under a private contract between the Ring and AUGUST BELMONT & Co. They are sold at a price said to be par in currency, and the amount now known to be issued is three million two hundred thousand dollars. The *Express* of the 4th refers approvingly to the good thing made by the Chairman of the Democratic National Convention on this issue, the bonds having been sold on the Frankfort Stock Exchange at once at a profit of six per cent.—say a trifle of one hundred and ninety-two thousand dollars on the bonds issued, for the trouble of inclosing them in envelopes and mailing them to Frankfort. In fact, the profit is nearer twelve per cent., certainly ten per cent. Now, of these bonds, which are intended to cover and consolidate the whole debt of the City, we may have one hundred million dollars issued. It will readily be seen what an enormous placer is here. Why were they not offered in this country and in Europe to public competition? That would have been the fair way of dealing. The issues made, however, in the scandalous manner devised by the Ring may prove to be illegal.

Uncle Sam's mail-bags have recently been used to break down one of the odious monopolies that afflict the Pacific coast. It appears that the managers of the Central Pacific Railroad combined with WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, in which they are large stock-holders, to advance the rates of gold shipments to the East, thereby raising the price of exchange drafts to the exorbitant figure of one and a half per cent. The banks soon discovered that they could send gold through the mails for less than one-third of that sum, and thereupon reduced their rates of exchange to one-half per cent. and shipped their gold by the mail-bags, nicely packed in round boxes similar to German match-boxes, and just large enough to hold double-eagles. In this way, according to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, upward of nine million dollars in gold have been shipped East within the last few months. The result has been to break down the railroad and express combination, and they have now concluded to transport gold at the old rates. The monopolists are, of course, horrified at what they call the "abuse" of the postal service, but the people are grateful to Uncle Sam for furnishing them with such a convenient weapon against extortion.

The following, in reference to the condition of our streets, appeared in last night's *Express:*

> "The various Police Captains today presented their reports of the condition of the streets to the Superintendent. *It will be a surprise to many of our readers to learn that the condition of the streets is not near as bad as hitherto reported.*"

The news will certainly be very much of a surprise, especially to people who have to pass by Fulton Market and thereabouts, or who walk down West-street, or any of the streets near the East or North rivers. The *Express* is determined to make out a case for the City authorities if it possibly can, but it is a little imprudent to deny the evidence which reaches most people by means of the eyes and nose, and which is besides substantially confirmed by the report referred to.

S. B. PACKARD, United States Marshal at New-Orleans, is the man who called the Republican Convention in the Court-room—a part of the Custom-house—in that city. Having got his Convention in a Government building, he argued, with remarkable logic, that if he could get troops to protect the building, the Convention would have all the benefit of the protection. So he called on Gen. REYNOLDS for troops to guard Government property, and obtained them. He now declares that in this foolish proceeding he had no direction or encouragement from Washington. No sensible man supposed he had. The denial was only made necessary by the haste of the Democratic Press to make the charge. We trust Mr. PACKARD now sees that the little political advantage he has gained was too dearly bought, and will refrain from any blunders of the kind for the future.

The editor of the Adams (Mass.) *Transcript* has raised quite a commotion among his professional brethren of the Bay State, by his harmless "sell" about a certain town in the Western part of the State, "where every male citizen is an Orangeman, and no man is allowed to settle there without joining the Order." The Boston *Post*, edited by "Dame Partington," got particularly indignant over the announcement, and declared that it was an outrage that such a community should be allowed to exist in Massachusetts. "The idea," it says, "of a town of several thousand inhabitants, in this enlightened State, held so completely in the power of a foreign political organization is repulsive to our views of freedom and popular government." The *Post* then goes on, in true Democratic fashion, to contrast this Orange community to the Kuklux organization, which, it thinks, is a harmless klan in comparison. There is no knowing to what excess of wrath the stupidity of the *Post* would have carried it, had not the author of the "sell" come to its rescue by the following explanation:

> ORANGE, a post village and township of Franklin County, Massachusetts, on the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad, seventy miles north-west of Boston. Pop., 1622.—*Lippincott's Gazetteer*, p. 1,398.

The Missing Steamer City of Boston.

The Nantucket *Mirror* reports that a bottle was picked up on Monday, 7th inst., at the north side of the Island, between Eel Point and Tuckernuck, by Mr. C. F. ROGERS, which had evidently been some time in the water, being entirely covered with sea-grass. It contained a paper with writing in pencil, in the German language, of which the following is a translation. It will be seen that the paper has neither name nor date, and may or may not be genuine:

DEAR PERSONS: He who finds this bottle, if it possibly makes it way to the land, will please send it to the Admiralty in an English harbor. I have thrown similar ones which contain the tidings in different languages. They come from the sinking ship *City of Boston*. We got unfortunately in or among the—(ice, probably,) from which no one can be extricated.

The Germans of the Eighteenth Ward and the City Frauds.

A number of German citizens of the Eighteenth Ward, representing the wealthy and respectable portion of the German element in that locality, met at the Teutonic Assembly Room last evening, with the intention of effecting an organization having in view some reformation in our municipal affairs.

This organization was effected by the election of Mr. WM. RADDE President, Messrs. MILLER, BOLAND, HANSER and CAMP Vice-Presidents, Mr. AUG. WICHLEFF Secretary, Mr. HANSER Treasurer, and a committee was formed to prepare a circular to be addressed to the Germans of the district. Brief addresses on the subject were delivered by Messrs. RADDE, KAMP and others. The members present fully indorse the action of the citizens of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, but action on the subject was deferred until the next meeting, when a numerous attendance is expected.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

1771—1871.

We extract the following interesting notice of the career and the character of the great novelist and poet, the centenary of whose birth is being celebrated today from the advanced sheets of a new and valuable biography by R. SHELTON MACKENZIE. The work is published by JAMES R. OSGOOD & Co., Boston:

HIS BIRTH.

WALTER SCOTT was born on Aug. 15, 1771. He says: "I was an uncommon healthy child, but had nearly died in consequence of my first nurse being ill of a consumption—a circumstance which she chose to conceal, though to do so was murder to both herself and me. She went privately to consult Dr. BLACK, the celebrated Professor of chemistry, who put my father on his guard. The woman was dismissed, and I was consigned to a healthy peasant, who (1808) is still alive to boast of her laddie being what she calls a grand gentleman. I showed every sign of health and strength until I was about eighteen months old. One night, I have been often told, I showed great reluctance to be caught and put to bed, and, after being chased about the room, was apprehended, and consigned to my dormitory with some difficulty. It was the last time I was to show such personal agility. In the morning I was discovered to be affected with the fever, which often accompanies the cutting of large teeth. It held me three days; on the fourth, when they went to bathe me as usual, they discovered that I had lost the power of my right leg." The closest anatomical examination failed to ascertain the nature and extent of the injury. There was no apparent strain or dislocation; and various topical applications were ineffectual during several years. At last, on the recommendation of Dr. RUTHERFORD, his grandfather, the boy was taken to Sandy-Knowe, where his father had been born. It was hoped, rather than believed, that free exercise in the open air and good country diet might have a curative effect.

HIS ORIGIN AND EARLY ASSOCIATIONS.

Sprung from the middle class in Scotland,—a country where the peasantry honor respectable lineage, even in the persons of men of fallen fortunes,—SCOTT had the advantage of being kin to a numerous line of namesakes, scattered over the south-eastern border counties; of being able to claim cousinship, remote or near, not only with "the bold BUCCLEUGH," himself a SCOTT, with ducal estates literally stretching from sea to sea, across the whole south of Scotland, but also with many others, who were called "lairds" while they retained their own estates, however small, and were "laborers" or "herds," according to circumstances, when they worked for others. In his own way, the herd was as independent as the laird, and the laird as independent as the noble. What is called clanship was the connecting link. This created an equalizing feeling, which levelled the barriers of station and caste. The peer would greet the peasant, when they met, with a kind and natural courtesy; and the peasant would converse with the noble with a respect which was tinctured with familiarity, feeling, with BURNS, that

> "The rank is but the guinea's stamp:
> A man's a man for a' that."

WALTER SCOTT, who passed many years of his life in the Counties of Selkirk and Roxburgh, had made himself at home among the rural population, who knew the boy well. Most probably, even then they could trace back his pedigree far beyond any period then within his own knowledge. From the lips of ancient crones, intelligent shepherds, educated plowmen and bright-eyed lasses he heard many a ballad of Border chivalry, of passionate love, of tearful sorrow, of ruthless wrong, of deep revenge. His memory retained these lays, and his persevering curiosity eagerly inquired into the traditions and the history upon which they were founded. There was ever a kindly feeling at the cottage fireside for the intelligent boy, whose lameness, if he lived to manhood, would probably prevent his engaging in the active business of life.

HIS YOUTH.

From his sixteenth year, until he married, in his twenty-sixth, WALTER SCOTT spent most of his leisure hours in wandering through the romantic scenes familiar to him in his childhood, and in visiting most of the places in his native land memorable in history, song, or legend. He continued to collect the relics of ancient poetry, which he regarded so highly, and his means then being limited, and chiefly devoted to the purchase of old books, he was content to live, in his wanderings through the country, in a homely manner among the peasantry—particularly during his annual visits to Liddesdale, a pastoral district, with remains of the castles of the old border chiefs, and many stories about them. There were no inns and few roads in this district, but a great deal of hospitality. SCOTT made himself at home among the simple inhabitants, who knew little of the outer world, and were charmed with his genial manners and familiar anecdotes. Years afterward, when he was a renowned author, and, what they thought much higher of, Sheriff of the County of Selkirk, one of his former companions said: "He spoke to every man as if he were one of his family." There may have been the pride of condescension in this; but that species of pride is sometimes akin to virtue.

HIS WORKS AND CHARACTERS.

From these sources came, first, a few imitations of the ancient ballads; next, that great work, (literally a labor of love; for it was not expected the utmost possible sale would do more than repay the expense of production,) *The Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border;* after that, a series of national narrative poems, which at once gave their author unprecedented popularity, and were produced with so little apparent effort, that they closely resembled improvisation; and lastly, in company with heavy labors of editorship, criticism, biography, and history, "The Waverley Novels," which founded a new order of fiction—the historical romance. These novels, with the exception of *Guy Mannering, The Pirate, The Black Dwarf*, and *The Bride of Lammermoor*, are historical; even *The Antiquary* includes scenes arising out of the expectation of the French invasion of England. The series may be said to commence, chronologically, towards the close of the eleventh century—in the time of WILLIAM RUFUS—and to terminate on the eve of the present century. The author varied his scenes from Great Britain to France, Germany, Switzerland, Greece, Turkey, Syria and India. He wrote of foreign lands and peoples as if he had lived among them, and drew materials for romance from each.

Independent of the historical characters of note whom he has presented in his poems, WALTER SCOTT reproduced as many in his novels as would suffice to fill a gallery. In *Ivanhoe* we have Richard the Lion-hearted, false-hearted John, and Robin Hood; in *The Talisman*, Richard again appears, in company with Saladin; in *Count Robert of Paris*, are Alexis Commenus, Emperor of Greece, and that fair pedant, Anna Commena, his daughter; in *Castle Dangerous*, we have the Black Douglas; in *The Fair Maid of Perth*, Robert III. of Scotland, his Court and family; in *Quentin Durward*, Louis XI. of France, Charles the Bold of Burgundy, the brave Dunois, Cardinal Balue, Philip des Comines and Oliver le Dain; in *Anne of Geierstein*, Louis of France and Charles of Burgundy, with Margaret of Anjou, Edward IV. and Richard III. of England, René the minstrel monarch of Provence, and the Emperor Sigismund of Austria; in *The Monastery* and *The Abbot*, the Regent Murray, Mary Stuart, the Lady of Lochleven and George Douglas, bold Ruthven, Lady Mary Fleming, and courageous Catherine Seyton; in *Kenilworth*, Elizabeth Tudor, with crafty Cecil, Leicester and Amy Robsart, Shakespeare and Spenser, Sussex and Walsingham, and gallant Sir Walter Raleigh; in *The Fortunes of Nigel*, James I., Prince Charles, (afterward "the Martyr,") Buckingham and Master George Heriot, the Edinburgh goldsmith; in *A Legend of Montrose*, the Earl of Montrose, Prince Rupert, Argyle and Burleigh; in *Woodstock*, Charles II., Oliver Cromwell and his daughter, Buckingham, Rochester, Sir Charles Sedley, the Marquis of Montrose, Gen. Monk, Shakespeare, Ben Jonson, Sir William Davenant, John Milton, Patrick Carey the poet, Queen Eleanor, Rosamond Clifford, and the patriarchal royalist Sir Henry Lee of Ditchley; in *Peveril of the Peak*, Charles II. and Queen Catherine, Queen Henrietta Maria, James II. and his daughter, (afterward Queen Anne,) Ormond, Shaftesbury, the fair Duchess of Richmond, La Belle Louise de Queronaille and Nell Gwynne, Sir Edmondsbury Godfrey and Sir Geoffrey Hudson, Villiers Duke of Buckingham, Elkanah Settle, Thomas Chiffinch and Titus Oates, the Countess and Earl of Derby, Chief-Justice Scroggs, and Col. Thomas Blood, who attempted to steal the King's crown out of the Tower of London, and was pensioned for his audacity, the faithful keeper who prevented the theft being left to starve; in *The Betrothed*, Henry II. of England, Richard and John Plantagenet, and Sir Hugo de Lacy; in *Old Mortality*, John Balfour of Burleigh, Archbishop Sharpe, the Duke of Monmouth, Claverhouse, and the Duke of Lauderdale; in *Rob Roy*, the famous raider from whom the tale is named; in *The Heart of Mid-Lothian*, Queen Caroline and her Court, the Duke of Argyle, and Capt. Porteus; in *Waverley*, the Young Chevalier, Col. Gardiner and the butcher-Duke of Cumberland; in *The Surgeon's Daughter*, Hyder Ali and his son Tippoo Saib; in *Redgauntlet*, the Chevalier Charles Stuart, Miss Walkinshaw and "Black Colin Campbell."

The original creations of SCOTT's own genius were even more numerous than these: perhaps it would be more accurate to say, without detracting from his invention, that he scarcely ever drew any character, not historical, without having some one in his mind whom he had met, or read or heard of. The introduction of small traits and peculiarities gave a marked individuality to the various fictitious persons whom he presented. When he drew from history, he seized the salient points which contemporaries had noticed, and freely used them for his purpose. The general accuracy of this class of characters is freely admitted by his most severe critics. His poetic temperament invested the pictures of memory with the glow of imagination; yet he rarely lost sight of nature. Hence his descriptions of scenery have breadth

as well as detail, and are accurate as well as vivid.

THE PUBLIC AVOWAL OF THE "GREAT UNKNOWN."

On the 23d of February, 1827, a confession was publicly made, which was noticed, I suppose, not alone in Great Britain, across the Atlantic, and in the greater Britain of the United States and the Colonies, wherever the Anglo-Saxon language is spoken and read, but in every civilized country where a newspaper was published.

A charitable fund established by Mr. MURRAY, manager of the Edinburgh Theatre, in behalf of decayed performers, was about being introduced to the world by a public dinner. DOUGLAS JERROLD, it may be remembered, said, that, if London were overthrown by an earthquake, the survivors would assemble next day among the ruins, and have a dinner to celebrate the catastrophe, or their own escape. Sir WALTER SCOTT was requested to preside at the first dinner in aid of this fund: the custom "across the water" being, after appeals from the Chairman and other well-known or noted speakers, to call upon the guests to contribute. This is so general a practice, that he who pays a guinea for his dinner-ticket knows that it carries with it an understanding that an equal amount, at least, shall be subscribed for the charity when the list goes round.

Sir WALTER SCOTT, though to a great extent retired from notice in Edinburgh since the cloud had obscured his fortunes, consented to take the chair, because he had a great liking for the drama, and great sympathy for all in want. The dinner took place on the 23d of February; and Lord MEADOWBANK, a Scotch Judge, and one of SCOTT'S oldest friends, took him aside in the ante-room, and asked him whether he would object to a distinct and discreet reference to the authorship of the Waverley novels? It had, in fact, ceased to be a secret after the creditors' inspection of the account-books of CONSTABLE and SCOTT. "Do just as you like: only don't say much about so old a story."

So authorized, Lord MEADOWBANK, in the course of the evening, proposed the health of the author of *Waverley*. Long before the Judge had ceased speaking, the company had got upon chairs and tables (for, on occasion, the grave Scotch become enthusiastic beyond all idea of those who have not witnessed such demonstrations); but, when he finally identified "the Great Unknown" with Sir WALTER SCOTT, then before them, a most remarkable excitement arose. When it had at last subsided, Sir WALTER made this reply:

"I certainly did not think, in coming here today, that I should have the task of acknowledging, before three hundred gentlemen, a secret, which, considering that it was communicated to more than twenty people, has been remarkably well kept. I am now at the bar of my country, and may be understood to be on trial before Lord MEADOWBANK as an offender; and so quietly did all who were *airt and pairt* conduct themselves, that I am sure, that, were the *panel* now to stand on his defence, every impartial jury would bring in a verdict of 'Not proven.' I am willing, however to plead 'Guilty'; nor shall I detain the Court by a long explanation why my confession has been so long deferred. Perhaps caprice might have a considerable share in the matter. I have now to say, however, that the merits of these works, if they had any, and their faults, are all entirely imputable to myself. Like another Scottish criminal of more consequence, one *Macbeth*,

'I am afraid to think what I have done:
Look on't again I dare not.'

"I have thus far unbosomed myself; and I know that my confession will be reported to the public. I mean, then, seriously to state, that when I say I am the author, I mean the total and undivided author. With the exception of quotations, there is not a single word that was not derived from myself, or suggested in the course of my reading. The wand is now broken and the book buried. You will allow me further to say, with *Prospero*, it is your breath that has filled my sails, and to crave one single toast in the capacity of the author of these novels. I would fain dedicate a bumper to the health of one who has represented several of those characters, of which I had endeavored to give the skeleton, with a truth and liveliness for which I may well be grateful. I beg leave to propose the health of my friend Bailie Nicol Jarvie; and I am sure that when the author of *Waverley* and *Rob Roy* drinks to Nicol Jarvie, it will be received with the just applause to which that gentleman has always been accustomed; nay, that you will take care, that, on the present occasion, it shall be pro-di-gi-ous. (Long and vehement applause.)

Mr. MACKAY—"My conscience! My worthy father the deacon, could never have believed that his son would hae sic a compliment paid to him by 'the Great Unknown'!"

Sir WALTER SCOTT—"The Small Known, now, Mr. Bailie," &c., &c.

In my own experience as a journalist, extending over forty years, I never found any purely personal subject cause so great a sensation as this. "Meadowbank taxed me with the novels; and to end that farce at once, I pleaded guilty: so that splore is ended. As to the collection, it has been much cry and little woo, as the deil said when he shore the sow," was SCOTT'S quaint record in his diary. It is probable that the disclosure was far from being a disadvantage to him in a commercial point of view. The mystery had been revealed; and the next Waverley novel, avowedly Sir WALTER'S, would be read with a particular and personal interest. The taking off the mask must, by that time, have been a relief to himself.

The secret has been kept by "upwards of twenty persons," SCOTT said; but there were many more. I can count up Sir Walter's wife, four children and daughter-in-law, mother, and brother Thomas, James and John Ballantyne, Archibald Constable and Robert Cadell, Daniel McCorkindale and Daniel Robertson, (two persons employed in the printing office,) Daniel Terry, William Laidlaw, George Huntly Gordon, Joseph Train, Charles, Duke of Buccleugh, Lady Louisa Stuart, Lord Montagu, Lord and Lady Polwarth, Lord Kinedder, Sir Adam Fergusson, Mr. Morritt of Rokeby, Mr. and Mrs. Skene of Rubeslaw, Mr. William Clerk, Mr. Hay Donaldson and Mr. John Gibson, (his men of business), Mr. Thomas Shortreed, Mr. John Richardson, of London, Mr. Thomas Moore, and Mr. John Gibson Lockhart, his son-in-law, literary executor and biographer.

It may be suspected that some of the married gentlemen in this list might have communicated the secret to their spouses, "in strict confidence;" but as, though suspected, it was not disclosed, a verdict of "Not proven" might be returned in their case.

Thirty-five persons, then—twenty-seven men and eight women—certainly knew, and for a longer or shorter time kept, the most interesting, if not the most important, literary secret of the present century.

HIS LAST DAYS.

Early on the morning of July 11, 1832, he was placed in his carriage, and the journey to Abbotsford began. For a time, he was torpid; but descending the Vale of Gala, familiar and beloved scenery, he recognized various places by name; and when, turning himself on the couch, his eye caught at length his own towers, at the distance of a mile, he sprang up with a cry of delight. It required all the strength of LOCKHART, Dr. WATSON, and NICOLSON to keep him in the carriage. WILLIAM LAIDLAW had prepared everything at Abbotsford for the reception of his friend, its master. Upon him lay the responsibility of this, because before Sir WALTER quitted Abbotsford he had given LAIDLAW a mandate or letter of authority to represent him as a land-owner at county meetings, and a full and particular paper of directions as to keeping the house, the books, and the garden in order.* As Mr. LAIDLAW'S memoranda are more in detail, on the interesting point of Sir WALTER'S return to Abbotsford, than Mr. LOCKHART'S, I shall preferentially use them here. Mr. LAIDLAW wrote, "I was at the door when he, (Sir WALTER,) Mr. and Mrs. LOCKHART and Miss SCOTT arrived. They said he would not know me. He was in a sort of long carriage, that opened at the back. He had an uncommon stupid look, staring straight before him; and assuredly he did not know where he was. It was very dismal. I began to feel myself agitated in spite of all my resolution. LOCKHART ordered away the ladies; and two servants, in perfect silence, lifted him out, and carried him into the dining-room. I followed, of course. They had placed him in a low arm-chair, where he reclined. Mrs. LOCKHART made a sign for me to step forward to see if he would recognize me. She said, "Mr. LAIDLAW, papa." He raised his eyes a little; and, when he caught mine, he started, and exclaimed, "Good God, Mr. LAIDLAW! I have thought of you a thousand times!" and he held out his hand. They were all very much surprised; and, it being quite unexpected, I was much affected. He was put to bed. I had gone into one of the empty rooms; and, some little time after, NICOLSON came to tell me that Sir WALTER wished to see me. He spoke a little confusedly, but inquired if the people were suffering any hardship, if they were satisfied, &c."

Mr. LAIDLAW has omitted to mention, what Mr. LOCKHART observed, that the dogs, with that fine instinct noted by the Prince of Poets when he made Ulysses recognized by *his* faithful dog Argus, assembled about his chair, fawning upon him, and licking his hands; and he alternately sobbed and smiled over them until sleep oppressed him.

It was a sound sleep, out of which he awoke next morning perfectly conscious and collected. He wished to go into his garden; and was drawn in a Bath chair for some time over the turf before his door, and among the rosebeds of his garden, then in bloom. After this he was wheeled through the principal rooms of Abbotsford Hall and Library for an hour, frequently saying, "I have seen much, but nothing like my ain house; give me one turn more." Next day he was even better, and asked LOCKHART to read to him. "Out of what book?" He answered, "Need you ask? there is but one." He listened to the fourteenth chapter of the Gospel of St. John, and expressed his delight at having followed the reader distinctly. The third day part of CRABBE'S poem of "The Borough" was read to him; but he listened to it as if it were a new poem. Sunday arrived, and he heard the church service read, asking, at the close, why the prayers on the visitation of the sick were omitted. These were then read. So went on a few days, until he chafed at his own "sad idleness," and desired to have his desk opened that he might write. Refusal was vain. He was moved into his study; a pen was placed in his hand, and he desired to be left to himself for a little. His hand had lost the power of holding the pen, which dropped on the paper. "He sank back on the pillows," Mr. LOCKHART says, "silent tears rolling down his cheeks; but, composing himself by and by, motioned me to wheel him out of doors again. LAIDLAW met us at the porch, and took his turn of the chair. Sir WALTER, after a little while, again dropped into slumber. When he was awaking, LAIDLAW said to me, 'Sir WALTER has had a little repose.' 'No, WILLIE,' said he: 'no repose for Sir WALTER but the grave.' The tears again rushed from his eyes. 'Friends,' said he, 'don't let me expose myself. Get me to bed.'"

*Two items of these instructions are characteristic: "The dogs to be taken care of; especially to shut them up separately when there is anything to quarrel about. When Mr. LAIDLAW thinks it will be well taken, to consult Mr. NICOL MILNE; and not to stop young Mr. NICOL when shooting on our side of the hedge."

After that day Sir WALTER never left his room, and scarcely his bed, except for an hour or two in the middle of the day; and, after another week, he was unable even for this. He recognized some friends from Edinburgh—one by her voice—but gradually declined, apparently suffering no pain, and seeming occupied with serious thoughts, and repeating verses from Isaiah and the Book of Job, a petition from the Litany, a verse from the Scotch metrical version of the Psalms, or a chant, such as the "Stabat Mater" or the "Dies Iræ," from the Roman ritual. All this time, while his strength slowly wasted, he recognized his daughters, son-in-law, and WILLIAM LAIDLAW, when they spoke to him. Mr. GIBSON inquired of LAIDLAW, after all was over, whether he recollected anything particular that had fallen from Sir WALTER on his death-bed. "No," he said. "Only I remember that one fine afternoon, when the sun was shining bright into his bedroom, but he was very low, I said, Cheer up, Sir WALTER; you used to say, 'Time and I against any two;' upon which he raised himself on his elbows, pushed back his nightcap, and merely said, 'Vain boast!' fell back on his pillow and relapsed into silence."

Meanwhile, as he was incapable of performing his duties as Sheriff, which had been increased by the provision for Parliamentary elections under the new Reform bill, and his Sheriff substitute, not educated for the law, felt himself incompetent to execute these novelties, an act of Parliament was passed, authorizing the Crown to appoint a new Sheriff of Selkirkshire "during the incapacity or non-resignation of Sir WALTER SCOTT." Mr. JEFFREY introduced this bill into the Commons in language so graceful and touching that PEEL and CROKER, his political opponents, went across the House to thank him.

LAST SCENE OF ALL.

At last came the great conclusion. Let me tell it in Mr. LOCKHART'S own simple and pathetic words:

"As I was dressing, on the morning of Monday, the 17th of September, NICOLSON came into my room, and told me that his master had awoke in a state of composure and consciousness, and wished to see me immediately. I found him entirely himself, though in the last extreme of feebleness. His eye was clear and calm—every trace of the wild fire of delirium extinguished. 'LOCKHART,' he said, 'I may have but a minute to speak to you. My dear, be a good man, be virtuous, be religious, be a good man. Nothing else will give you any comfort when you come to lie here.' He paused, and I said, 'Shall I send for SOPHIA and ANNE?' 'No,' said he, 'don't disturb them. Poor souls! I know they were up all night. God bless you all!' With this he sank into a very tranquil sleep; and, indeed, he scarcely afterward gave any sign of consciousness, except for an instant on the arrival of his sons. They, on learning that the scene was about to close, obtained a new leave of absence from their posts; and both reached Abbotsford on the 19th. About 1½ P. M., on the 21st of September, Sir WALTER SCOTT breathed his last in the presence of all his children. It was a beautiful day—so warm that every window was wide open; and so perfectly still, that the sound of all others most delicious to his ear, the gentle ripple of the Tweed over its pebbles, was distinctly audible as we knelt around the bed, and his eldest son kissed and closed his eyes."

The funeral took place on the 26th September, and though intended by the family to be strictly private, was attended by a very large concourse of friends and admirers from all parts of Scotland. By their own request, Sir WALTER'S old domestics and foresters bore the coffin to the hearse, and from the hearse to the grave in Dryburgh Abbey. The pall was borne by his two sons, his son-in-law, and his little grandson, also by six cousins, and HUGH SCOTT, of Harden, chief of his family. Prayers were offered up in the house, before the coffin was removed, by two ministers of the Presbyterian Church. From early manhood Sir WALTER was a member of the Episcopal Anglican Church; and its fine burial-service was read over him at the grave by his friend Archdeacon WILLIAMS.

Sir WALTER'S mortal remains were deposited by the side of his wife, in the lady-aisle, in the north transept of the old Abbey of Dryburgh, on Tweed-side. This particular space, which had been the burial-place of the SCOTTS of Haliburton in by-gone days, had been presented to Sir WALTER by the eccentric Earl of BUCHAN, owner of the ruins.

There is no solemn monument, neither "storied urn or ornamented bust," over Sir WALTER'S grave in Dryburgh. A solid oblong block of Aberdeen granite, shaped after a design by CHANTREY, the sculptor, covers his remains, and bears the simple inscription:

SIR WALTER SCOTT, BARONET,
Died Sept. 21, 1832.

THE SCOTT CENTENNIAL.

Grand Celebration Today—The Ceremonies at Central Park—Banquets in the Evening—Letter from Gen. Sherman.

The celebration of the one hundredth birthday of Sir WALTER SCOTT, in this City, today, promises to be an imposing affair. The procession of the various societies and military, according to the latest returns sent in last night, will be larger than was at first expected.

The following is the programme of exercises at the Park:

Prayer by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D.; introductory address by RICHARD IRVIN, Esq., President of the Scott Centenary Committee; address by WILLIAM WOOD, Esq.; laying of foundation-stone and presentation by RICHARD IRVIN, Esq.; response by his Honor Mayor HALL; benediction.

Among those invited to the banquet to take place at Delmonico's, in the evening, are E. M. ARCHIBALD, Esq., British Consul General; Lord WALTER CAMPBELL, brother of the Marquis of LORNE; Judge DALY, WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, RICHARD GRANT WHITE, Esq., and many others. Mr. RICHARD IRVIN will preside, and Mr. ROBERT GORDON, President of the St. Andrew's Society, will act as Vice-President.

At the head of the table will be placed a striking portrait of the distinguished poet, and at the bottom will be placed the original design of the monument, by KEMP, now erected in Princes-square, Edinburgh.

On the table will also be placed a number of flowers recently arrived, and sent especially for the occasion by Sir JAMES R. HOPE-SCOTT, the well-known English statesman, and the present occupant of Abbotsford, together with a genuine thistle, so dear to the heart of every true Scotchman.

The following letter has been received from Gen. SHERMAN:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 12, 1871.

Richard Irvin, Esq., President Scott Centenary Committee:

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your card of invitation to be present on the 15th inst., in the Central Park, at the ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a monument to Sir WALTER SCOTT. I regret beyond measure that I am under a promise to others that will prevent my coming, for I should like thus to manifest my sense of the great propriety of thus proclaiming to the world America's obligation to the great author, who has woven the crude tradition of his native land into tales of exquisite and everlasting interest to the whole civilized world. Though absent in person I will be present in spirit, and I hope that I may be permitted many times hereafter to see the completion of the monument that you now begin.

With great respect, yours truly,
W. T. SHERMAN, General.

The dinner of the Caledonian Club and other societies, and the members of the Seventy-ninth Highlanders, at the Central Park Casino, in the evening, will also, it is anticipated, be a splendid affair.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

OPENING OF THE SEASON AT BOOTH'S.

The opening performance of the Fall season, at Booth's Theatre, was witnessed last evening by an immense audience. "Little Nell and the Marchioness" was the play, and Miss LOTTA the principal artist. Both are rejuvenescent and fascinating as ever. This record of fact is all the occasion needs. Questionings as to the potency of an ill-built play and of a pretty and mischievous little person would be repetitions only of earlier references to the same subjects and of failure in getting a reply. Booth's is the fourth house in this City where the same performer and the same piece have been shown. The incidents of the entertainment, yesterday, were even more flattering to the actress and dramatist than those of previous rehearsals. The representation, though it lasted until 11½ o'clock, was followed with unswerving interest, and the hilarity was incessant and almost boisterous. In respect of attracting and amusing the public, then, the season begins as auspiciously as could be desired. We should be glad if the house appeared likely to benefit by its results in the future as in the present. The star system, as it is called, is not the most health-giving influence a theatre can come under, and its effect is shown in most places by incomplete performances, offered in deference to the expression of a desire, nowadays, not to hear a drama, or a dramatic company, or to visit a play-house, but to see the single comedian whose name fills the bills. For the present, success is assured. Adopting the new line of policy, the management is to be complimented for the care and generosity with which the means for its vindication have been provided. "Little Nell" and the "Marchioness" is well acted generrlly and admirably illustrated. Miss LOTTA, whose good looks and vivacity have not been lessened by some years of activity, and whose songs, banjo-solos and clog-dances are, if possible, more finished in style than when heard and watched in her last engagement, has excellent co-operation, principally from Mr. ROBERT PATEMAN, Mr. JOHN T. RAYMOND, and Mr. H. FORSBERG. Mr. PATEMAN'S picture of *Quilp*, is the best seen since the first night of Mr. BROUGHAM'S dramatization. His dwarf is morally and physically as ugly as can be, but the creature is more human than the originator of the character made him. Without being very sympathetic, Mr. RAYMOND'S personation of *Dick Swiveller* is clever and impressive. The stature of Mr. FORSBERG is a conspicuous trait of his portraiture of *Sampson Brass*. Miss MARY WELLS is *Sally Brass*, but the part is insignificant. The characters remaining are in capable hands. The scenery is exquisite. The view of the old curiosity shop is the finest imaginable, and the fair-tableau is notable for a height and beauty of sky quite unattainable on other stages. The cheerful accompaniments of the entertainment have been alluded to already. The special feats of Miss LOTTA, and her singing and dancing elicited many demands for repeats, and after the curtain had fallen upon the third act, the lady was recalled and overwhelmed with flowers. We say, again, that a long series of evenings of money-making and mirth has been commenced at Booth's. Performances of a more elevated order are in reserve. Let us hope that the versatile public, which has welcomed farce after tragedy, will then find the graver mood not uncongenial; and that the time will come when the melancholy bow of *Hamlet*, summoned anew to the foot-lights, will be made in response to at least as loud applause as that to which a dainty foot, protruded from behind classical canvas, now waves an acknowledgment.

Musical.

THE NILSSON CONCERTS.

We learn it is likely that Mrs. C. D. MOULTON will be engaged for the concert season under the management of Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH. Mrs. MOULTON sang here, for a charitable purpose, last year. She is an amateur, whose voice and talent are exceptional. Both were admired for many seasons in Parisian society.

PERU.

The Era of Progress in the Land of the Incas—Great Railroad Enterprises—Festive Prelates Ordered From Lima by the President—The Presidential Campaign.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LIMA, Monday, July 24, 1871.

Notwithstanding the Republic of Peru is convulsed by the most intense political excitement consequent upon the approach of the presidential election, the turbulent state of the community has not appeared to interrupt the steady march of progress. In no way has this spirit of advancement made itself more manifest than in the rapid extension of railway lines, opening up, as they will, the richest sections of a country naturally one of the most wealthy on the globe. Of the new roads there is none that is looked upon with greater interest than the railway about to be constructed from Payta to the City of Piura, the capital of a rich province of the same name, in the northern portion of the Republic. Payta is the great port in the North and is the rendezvous for all the American whalers in the South Pacific. It is the seaport of Piura, from which it is distant about forty miles. It exports large quantities of raw Indian-rubber, Peruvian bark, cocoa, drugs and dyes, and quite a respectable amount of cotton of a very fine quality. The road is to be a narrow gauge, and will be completed in six months. The contract has been awarded to Mr. FREDERICK BLUME at 945,000 soles. The next in importance is the road to Truxillo. The railway is to run from the seaport of Truxillo to Huanchaco, and will aid very materially in the development of the resources of several very wealthy provinces. It will traverse the fertile valleys of Chicama, Santa Catalina and Viza. The Valley of Chicama alone contains 125,000 acres of cultivated land. It produced last year 55,000 sacks of rice, 5,000 bales of cotton, 60,000 barrels of sugar, 4,000 barrels of rum, 15,000 sacks of anise, and large quantities of barley, &c. The stock of the Truxillo Company is 400,000 soles, divided into 300 active shares of 1,000 soles each, and 2,000 reserved at 500 soles each. The road from Chiclayo to Eten was formally opened on the 14th inst. by Señor DON GARCIA Y GARCIA, once Minister to the United States. It extends through a rich country to Cerro Pomalca. The work upon the docks at Callao still goes bravely on. When completed, these harbor improvements will compare very favorably with the most noted in the world. The Government has just awarded a contract to a French engineer, M. GABRIEL LARRIEU, to construct a fine Custom-house and docks at Arica, which will be remembered as having suffered fearfully from the effects of the tidal wave in 1868. The railroad to Arequpa having been finished, the antiquated Arequipaños are bethinking themselves of introducing gas. However, Mr. MEIGGS, the American railroad contractor, has unlimited influence in the place, and whatever he says will be accepted as law by the unsophisticated inhabitants. Though the people of Peru are said to be in a measure under the influence of the clergy, it is certain that the authorities are not under their power. A few days ago the Bishop of Chachapoyas was requested by the Government to depart from Lima, and attend to the spiritual welfare of his diocese. There are now over a dozen good fat prelates enjoying "the pleasures of sin for a season" at the Capital, and much surprise has been expressed that President BALTA has not made the same request in their case that he did in that of the delinquent Bishop of Chachapoyas. As I write, the report reaches me of the popular candidature of Gen. ECHINIQUE for the Presidency, and as he is the army and clergy candidate, he is supposed to hold the "weather-gauge;" but the result even brilliant as it looks at present for ECHINIQUE, is all conjecture. The Peruvian populace is as fickle as a Parisian mob, and will shoot the very man whom twenty-four hours previous they exalted to the highest stations, and filled the air with his praise.

TALCA.

The Trouble in Store for Wilmington Land-Holders.

From the St. Catherine's (Ont.) Times, Aug. 11.

It seems the greater SPRINGER family are likely to become suddenly rich. The lawyers are at present "working up" a case which, when successfully concluded, will give the heirs of the late CHARLES CHRISTOPHER SPRINGER, great-grandfather to MOSES SPRINGER, M. P. P. for North Waterloo, a legacy of about $80,000,000—not a bad "take," as printers would say. It appears that this CHARLES C. SPRINGER was a native of the State of Delaware, where he had large possessions. Something over 100 years ago he leased 800 acres of land to the Episcopal Church there for a term of ninety-nine years, after which it was to fall back to his legal heirs. This land now comprises the greater part of the City of Wilmington, and is of very great value. The way it happened to pass into private hands we understand is as follows: The trustees of this trust, seeing that the family had been scattered by the troublous times of the Revolution, some of whom being loyalists came to Canada, illegally sold this estate and left for Europe. The heirs are quite numerous in Canada, many of them quite well to do, and they have undertaken to investigate the matter before the United States Supreme Court. From what we hear the matter is assuming a very practical, clear and plausible shape. While we admit that a matter of this kind may cause numerous hardships to those who imagine they are real estate owners, and, perhaps, have the earnings of a life-time invested in this way, we must congratulate our old friend in North Waterloo, and his numerous relatives, on the bright prospect of becoming millionaires. We are sure they will make good use of the money when it comes, which can't be said of many who become suddenly rich.

A Lightning Bolt in Georgia.

A fierce thunder-storm passed over Columbus, Ga., on Wednesday afternoon last, during the continuance of which several buildings in different parts of the city were struck. The residence of Mr. D. E. WILLIAMS, corner of Jackson and Thomas streets, was damaged greatly. The lightning struck a large oak tree in the yard, tearing it badly, and descending, struck the corner of the building, tearing the weather-boarding off, and entering a room where Mr. WILLIAMS and his wife were reclining on a bed. The bolt tore the four posts of the bed to pieces, and the bed fell to the floor. Mr. WILLIAMS was asleep at the time. Neither he nor his wife was injured, but they were badly stunned. Their escape from instant death is laid to the fact that the bed was covered with a wire canopy—the wires being sank into the posts, and that they acted as conductors. A young son of Mr. WILLIAMS', asleep at the time in his crib, was not awakened. Planks from the house were hurled with tremendous force into the middle of the street, and one piece, three feet long, driven into the wall of the room where Mr. WILLIAMS and family were sleeping. The mosquito net was scorched, but did not take fire; the sheets were split in several places. After leaving the bed, the track of the bolt could be traced along the floor, under the child's crib, to where it went through the floor and into the ground beneath the house. Mrs. WILLIAMS was awake and reading at the time.

AN EXPRESS ROBBERY.

How it Was Done, and How the Property was Recovered—$86,000 in Bonds Buried in the Earth.

From the St. Louis Republican, Aug. 12.

Yesterday witnessed the success of the detectives in recovering the property stolen at the recent express robbery. Sergt. HARRIGAN obtained information, late on Thursday night, respecting the disposition of the $86,000 bonds, and, acting upon it, went, yesterday morning, to East St. Louis to recover them. They had been buried in a sack a foot underground, about a mile and a half from the town, and about twenty-five feet from the track of the Terre Haute Railroad. From the description he had, he did not experience much difficulty in finding the spot. He quickly unearthed the bonds, and brought them to the city, when he delivered them to the United States Express Company. On examination it was found that one $250 bond was missing. As may be supposed, the Company was very glad to get back the $85,750. Some money which was stolen at the same time as the bonds has also been recovered. There are now under arrest, on charges of being concerned in the robbery, W. D. SOUTER, messenger of the Express Company, JERRY SCANNON and THOS. GRADY, who are alleged to have got into the wagon, driven off, and stolen the property, and PETER SHERIDAN, charged with being an accomplice. SOUTER was interviewed, yesterday, and found to be quite communicative, both in relation to his own participation and that of the others in the robbery. He is a young man, about thirty-three years of age, slightly built, and about five feet nine inches in height. His statement was as follows:

"I came from Baltimore about five years ago, and was in that city a driver in the Adams Express Company. About three years ago a party who afterward went on the Police force commenced to use his influence on me to perpetrate the robbery of the United States Express Company. He was at the time holding a position similar to mine in the Company—that of a driver. Afterward I ran as messenger on the Pacific Railroad. About that time a proposition was made to me to allow myself to be gagged, and the safe to be robbed at the Laclede Station, or a station just outside of the city. I would not agree to that. They came to me day in and day out, and tried to persuade me for a long time. Even since I became a deliverer of money for the Express Company they have been after me in order that I might leave my safe unlocked. With respect to this robbery, they came to me night after night since about six months ago, asking if I would not leave the safe open, and stating that they would get men to rob it. I fought against it for nearly six months, but they were after me all the time, and at last they got me to consent. I have been acquainted with the principal one for nearly five years, and he acquired such an influence over me that I could not resist it. There were previous attempts made to rob the Company. Two bogus packages were sent, one from Alton and one from St. Charles, and a man gave SHERIDAN money to go with one of the packages to St. Charles. Two such packages are now in the Express office, awaiting delivery. One had to be delivered on Ninth-street, between Locust and St. Charles streets. The other was addressed to No. 906 St. Charles-street. The last one was addressed to a party in the alley between Franklin-avenue and Morgan-street, and Fourth and Fifth-streets. I did not previously give them a chance to "beat" the wagon. The person who was planning the robbery told me that he would get both his share and mine. I was to have one-fifth as my share. I thought it would be about $300 or $400. One of the parties came to my house and told me he had sent a package to St. Charles, and also where it was addressed to. I saw GRADY twice to know him, once before the robbery and once since. I never saw SCANNON till after the robbery. I never saw SHERIDAN until he was brought near my house about 9 o'clock at night, and I was requested to come out to a lumber pile where we had a conversation. That was six weeks before the robbery. I saw GRADY about four weeks ago. The morning of the robbery I kept $2,500 in my pocket. One package of $1,500 I intended to give to one of the parties. The balance I intended to deliver. I kept this for fear that the others would run away with the whole of it. I left the safe in the wagon unlocked. I had the key in my pocket. The safe *was* (emphasizing the word) unlocked. KENDALL, the driver, did not know anything about it. He is perfectly innocent. I got scared and took the money I had to the office when I saw the wagon was not there. It was very easily explained why I had the money. The packages were 'routed.' The bonds were given to an accessory. He got scared and gave them to some one else, because he thought Sergt. HARRIGAN knew him. After he went home his wife told him that the detectives had run through his yard, the men, on running away, having run through the yard, and the detectives having inquired about them. After supper on the following night the man took the bonds in a sack and gave them to somebody. After the robbery the robbers said that the money had all been lost, but they expected to get it. I have got from the parties fifty cents at one time, $1 at another, $15 at another, and $2 more at another time. All this I borrowed. I saw GRADY once before the robbery and once since. Frequently the party most implicated in the robbery would meet me in the morning, asking me what sort of a run I had, and watching the wagon, as if for attack; but I would not give him a chance. I ought to have told Capt. FORD about it, but I did not think the thing would have happened until I got so far in. The first year I was with the Company I was driver, and then I ran as a messenger on the Pacific Road. I got $83 33⅓ a month at that time. I found I could not make a living. I latterly got $75 a month as a messenger. I was making a good living. I was told by parties I ought to have allowed them to rob me at Laclede, and I said yes. I have always been sober and attended to my business. Last Summer I was on the Police force for four months and eleven days. I left to go to the Express Company again. I have been told after the robbery that GRADY drove the wagon and that SCANNON robbed the safe."

The name of the party spoken of by SOUTER as having planned the robbery is not given, the Police discrediting the messenger's statement, he having made several others differing materially from this one. The party referred to is in town, but has not been placed under arrest. He says that instead of persuading SOUTER to allow the robbery, SOUTER endeavored to induce him to commit it. The messenger hopes for leniency, stating that he is one of the least guilty of the parties, and on account of his having a wife and child and a mother-in-law who are dependent upon him. Capt. FORD could not promise him anything, saying that the law must take its course.

Mysterious Murder of a Lady in Georgia.

A singular murder is reported to have been committed at the residence of Mr. JOSEPH DAVIS in Bullock County, Ga., on the 9th inst., particulars of which the Savannah *Republican* gives as follows:

"About 3 o'clock Wednesday morning the inmates of Mr. DAVIS' house were alarmed by the loud screams of his wife. Her sister ran to the room and found Mrs. DAVIS sitting on the bed. As soon as she entered the room Mrs. DAVIS said, 'I am bleeding to death; run out and call some of the neighbors,' after which she sank down on the bed a lifeless corpse. On examination it was found that some one had cut her throat, and from the nature of the wound it is thought that it was inflicted with a pocket-knife, which was afterward found in a tub of water in the yard. At the time that the wound was inflicted Mrs. DAVIS was sleeping in bed with her two little children. Her husband was from home on a fishing frolic, and the sad news of this tragedy was as startling as it was unexpected. No one can account for the outrage, nor can it be even surmised who was the cowardly perpetrator."

An Unromantic Recognition—A Long-Lost Boy Discovered at a Circus by His Sister.

From the Chicago Times.

About seven years ago JOHNNY HYDE was of the interesting age of eight years. Like most boys, next to the Sabbath-school he loved the circus. For weeks he would save the money which his father gave him to put in the missionary box, to buy tickets for the grand avenue exhibition, and when once seated under the canvas, would fasten his eyes on the bespangled artists, and shout with delight at their graceful evolutions on the padded platforms on the backs of the horses. The talented clown, overflowing with humor and wit of the highest order, was also appreciated by him. JOHNNY couldn't get enough of the circus at his home in Dubuque, so he resolved to run away with the next company that came along, and did so. His father, and mother, and sisters, and brothers all wept for JOHNNY for a long time, until they gave him up for dead, or at any rate dead to them.

A few days ago JOHNNY'S sister, Miss EMMA HYDE, came to this city to visit some friends and relatives. On Wednesday evening, in their company, she visited the circus now performing here. During the show, as Miss EMMA was watching the daring performance of a bareback rider, a healthy boy of about fifteen years came by the party in which she was seated, shouting "Fans, fans; have a fan, Sir!" Miss EMMA looked into his face, recognized her long-lost brother, and fainted in proper dramatic style. JOHNNY, the wayward, whose youthful apprehensions had never been excited by the appalling picture of the disobedient lad who fell from his first tight rope on account of seeing the spectre of his broken-hearted sister at the extremity of his balancing pole, thereby breaking his backbone and unfitting himself for circus service, did not even stagger at the recognition. Had his sister refrained from fainting he would have bared his brawny arm and exhibited the strawberry mark, but under the circumstances he merely said, "How are you Em?" and continued the sale of his merchandise.

JOHNNY'S people are in good circumstances, and as his experience has convinced him that life in a circus is not all play and no work, he will probably retire into private life.

UNITED ITALY.

The Celebration in San Francisco.

The San Francisco papers say that the Italian procession in that city on the 6th inst. was a great success in every sense of the word. The *Alta* says: "The procession was well arranged, artistic and interesting in a high degree. Forced from the field of world-history by sad internal dissensions and derisions, created for the purpose of weakening her strength, Italy had for ages no field in which her genius could be displayed except that of art. That she has stood peerless there needs no testimony at our hands. Some of that art and æsthetic culture was, of course, observable on the pageantry of yesterday. The procession, though small, when compared with the other demonstrations which have recently taken place, was not behind any in chasteness of design and beauty of expression. A few of the mourners over the late temporal sovereignty of the Pope expressed their sympathy, in an inoffensive manner, for the 'Lost Cause;' but we are glad to state that the great majority of Roman Catholics in this city frowned down the desire on the part of the few hot heads to display the spirit shown by the mob in New-York on the 12th of July. A few cowardly notes of warning, informing those to whom they were addressed that the only safety for them was to keep out of sight, were received by a number of persons; but as the days have passed in which that kind of buncomb was effective, they were treated with the contempt which they and the cowardly senders merited. To the Italians great credit is due for the orderly and in every respect dignified and gentlemanly manner in which they bore themselves during the whole day, thereby winning the respect of the whole community. Mayor SELBY and Chief of Police CROWLEY are entitled to the thanks of the community for the admirable precautions taken to preserve the peace."

Orations were delivered by A. D. SPLIVALO and R. GAMBARO. The former said: The Italians are not opposed to the august head of the Catholic Church, but they were, and with reason, bitter enemies of the political ruler of the Roman States, who for a thousand years was the cause of war and discord among the people of Italy. A leading Catholic journal a few days ago had an article full of surprise because the Italian Clubs in Italy did not side with the views of Dr. DOLLINGER. This shows the ignorance of the editor. The Italian clubs are political, and the dogma of infallibility has as little to do with them and their discussions as it does with the different political blacklegs of the ward clubs of this City. It is time that especially our Catholic Irish brethren should see for themselves, and should lay aside this absurd enmity against all liberal Catholics. Experience should have taught them what were the views of the clergy in general, and the clergy of the City of Rome in particular, toward the Fenian organizations years ago, when they were denounced from the pulpit as dangerous and unlawful secret societies. The people of Ireland, suffering under a Government opposed to the will of the Irish people, should be the last to say even a word against a nation accomplishing that national unity and independence so much desired by every patriotic Irishman. Irishmen, take a practical view of the question, and remember that one of your most earnest defenders, the one who has written one of the best treatises on the wrongs of Ireland, was the lamented Italian Minister, CAVOUR. Our principles are not in antagonism. You are Catholics; so are we. You venerate the Holy Father, and we do the same. You wish Rome to be the See of the Catholic world; there is nothing we desire so earnestly. You have suffered long from foreign oppression; the Italians have been victims longer than you. You are patriots; so are they. You desire national unity and independence; they have just accomplished theirs. They can inscribe on their banners, *Viva Italia, Roma Capitole*. I hope the day is not far distant when you may inscribe on yours, Ireland, free and independent.

There will be three grand events, which, of themselves and on account of the great principles involved and the many difficult questions solved, will occupy a prominent place in history. First, American Union—LINCOLN and GRANT; German Unity—BISMARCK and MOLTKE; Italian Unity—CAVOUR and GARIBALDI.

Three mighty problems solved, three great statesmen directing, and three heroes triumphantly executing the difficult task. In this land, LINCOLN and GRANT need no one to ring their praises, for memory of the one and exalted position of the other are sufficient evidence of the gratitude of the American citizen.

BISMARCK and MOLTKE—the cannon roar has not yet died away, and echo repeats from every quarter of the globe the names of the illustrious German Minister and General.

CAVOUR and GARIBALDI—names dear to every Italian heart, names honored and cherished by every true freeman, of whatever creed or nationality.

Indictment of Mrs. Wharton on the Charge of Poisoning.

On Saturday the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Baltimore City signed the indictment against Mrs. WHARTON, charged with the murder of Gen. WM. S. KETCHUM, and also with attempting to poison EUGENE VAN NESS. The Baltimore *Sun* says:

"The indictment for the murder of Gen. KETCHUM contains four counts. The first charges the administration of tartar emetic and tincture of yellow jasmine on the 28th of June, 1871, and second by administering poison, the name of which is unknown, in the same manner, on the same day. The third and fourth counts charge murder by three administrations of tartar emetic and poison of an unknown name, in lemonade on the 24th of June, in tea on the 26th of June, and tincture of yellow jasmine on the 28th of June, 1871.

The indictment for attempting to poison EUGENE VAN NESS contains twelve counts, and charges the actual administration of tartar emetic and deadly poison of unknown name on the 19th, 20th and 24th of June, and with mingling such poison with beef-tea on the 24th of June, and with milk punch, of which he was about to partake, on the 28th of June, 1871, with intent to poison him.

The indictment is founded on the Code, article 30, section 158, which is in these words: 'Every person, his or her aiders or abettors, who shall be convicted of the crime of attempting to poison any person, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement to the Penitentiary for not less than two nor more than ten years.'"

Convention of Virginia Land-Holders.

A party of gentlemen from various portions of Virginia held a meeting in Richmond, a few days ago, to confer together on the best means of attracting European settlers to their State. All agreed that experience proves it will require a strong effort to divert the tide of immigration from the great West to the South. Hon. D. C. DE JARNETTE, who has just returned from Europe, was invited to participate in the conference, and he gave some interesting facts in relation to the thrift, system, and industry of Scotch farmers, many of whom are at this time exercised in regard to emigrating to the United States. He also gave details as to the system which the Western States and their societies have established throughout Continental Europe, by which the emigrant can procure a through ticket at greatly reduced rates from his old home to a new one, which he is able to select from a plat furnished by active agents. The result of the conference was the settled belief that the cause of immigration would be greatly benefited by a convention of Virginia land-holders in Richmond during the exhibition of the Pomological and Horticultural Societies of the United States and the State of Virginia on the 6th, 7th and 8th of September.

The Death of Mrs. Isaac Toucey.

The particulars of the sudden death of Mrs. TOUCEY, widow of the late Hon. ISAAC TOUCEY, in Hartford, Conn., on Sunday evening, are thus given by the *Times* of that city:

"Mrs. TOUCEY, who has not been in very strong health since the death of her husband, seldom left the house except to ride out, but last evening being cool and pleasant, she thought that she would attend the 6½ o'clock service at Christ Church. She was heard to groan several times during the service, and before it was concluded her condition attracted the attention of those near by, and she was at once removed to the vestibule, where she fell into a state of insensibility. A carriage was at once procured and she was taken to the family residence, on Prospect-street, but died before she reached it, without speaking a word. Mrs. TOUCEY was the daughter of the late CYPRIAN NICHOLS, accomplished in manners, amiable and frank in her disposition, possessing a true Christian character, and died beloved and mourned by all who knew her. Her age was sixty-nine years. Her funeral will take place from her late residence, on the corner of Prospect and Grove streets, tomorrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock."

The Virginia Tobacco Crop.

Doleful accounts of the tobacco crop in Virginia are given by the Danville *Register*. That paper says:

"We were talking with a gentleman a few days since, who had been through a good portion of Henry, Franklin and Pittsylvania Counties, and it was his opinion that the tobacco crop was less promising than he had ever seen it. This is the report from all sections of the country. In places there are fields of large and vigorous plants that promise a good harvest, but a considerable portion of the crop has grown up small and spindling. The planting was not a full one, compared with last year's, probably not more than three-fourths of a crop, and a good portion of this was planted late. The indications are clearly against even an average cutting. This fact is having its effect on the market prices. Already the Richmond markets have an upward tendency. Not more than one-third of last year's crop remains unsold. As prices of any commodity are always regulated by supply and demand, it is evident, considering the small quantity yet unmarketed and the prospects of the growing crop, that prices will continue to advance."

THE KUKLUX.

Arrest of a Gang, with their Disguises, in North Carolina—How they were Entrapped.

Deputy Marshals JOSEPH G. HESTER and M. KEITH, created much excitement in Raleigh, N. C., on Friday last, by bringing to that city a number of Kuklux who were captured by them on the previous night in Moore County. How they were detected and captured the Raleigh *Era* thus tells:

"Deputy Marshal HESTER and Deputy KEITH arrived at Swan's Station Wednesday, 3d, at 12 o'clock, as tobacco peddlers. They met a man by the name of JOHN GASTER, who hailed them and asked 'what the news was.' He was asked what kinds of news he wished to hear, and replied 'Convention news.'

He approached KEITH and gave him the Kuklux grip, which was returned. The Marshal and his Deputy were at once taken into confidence. GASTER was confident that they were Kuklux, and whenever their loyalty to the Klan was questioned he vouched for them. GASTER told KEITH he had helped send many a negro to —— before the election, and that as soon as the excitement was over he intended to send as many more. On the Saturday preceding their arrival, a meeting of the Klan at Jonesboro' had passed sentence upon a colored man and a white man; the white man was to be hung until he was dead, and the colored man was to be whipped.

Owing to the arrival of a squad of United States soldiers in the neighborhood on the night appointed for the raid, it was postponed, until last night, when the Klan was to meet at the Marshals' (tobacco?) wagon and uniform themselves for the raid. The man who kept the uniforms was in this city trying to give bail for a former offense. During his absence the uniforms were removed from his house to the house of MURK. MCKEIVER. A man was sent to this house and the disguises, ten in number, obtained. The party assembled at the wagon and were at once arrested by the Marshal. The following are the names of the men arrested: Wm. W. Wicker, Jesse Bryan, J. W. Gaster, Wm. J. Bryan, R. N. Bryan and D. McIver, all of Moore County. BRYAN and WICKER, who are charged with the murder of MURKERSON MCLANE, were committed to jail to await an examination, which is postponed two weeks for want of witnesses. The other four were allowed to give bail in the sum of $2,000 each, for their appearance at the September Term of the United States Circuit Court. JOHN GASTER turns State's evidence, and his developments will reveal a state of affairs which will startle the public, and implicate parties little suspected. The uniform is of the most hideous character, made of black glazed cambric, face covered with the same, with holes for the mouth and eyes, touched off with some white substance. The hat is also of the same material, cone shaped, and about thirty-six inches in height, and altogether presenting the most frightful appearance."

False Stories Concerning Counterfeit Money.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention has been called to an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 10th inst., headed "Spurious Money—A List of the Most Dangerous Counterfeits Now in Circulation." The article sets forth that "almost every day, bankers, brokers, and merchants, or their clerks, are being deceived and defrauded out of large sums, as well as the general public, by having numerous counterfeits passed in upon them with genuine ones, and that the counterfeits, in some instances, are so well executed, that detection is almost impossible, unless very closely scrutinized," &c. As the public, in reading a statement of this character, is liable to fall into the error of supposing that large quantities of new and dangerous counterfeits are in circulation, I deem it a proper occasion to say that there is not and has not been for several month past any new and dangerous counterfeit issued upon any of the banks named in the article alluded to, and that your reporter has been most egregiously imposed upon by some unscrupulous parties anxious to create a sensation and alarm the public. Although fully positive that no new counterfeits had been issued, I preferred, before addressing you, to interview some of the leading banks, bankers, brokers, merchants, institutions for savings, restaurant-keepers, and proprietors of establishments, at which counterfeit notes are most liable to be offered, and received from each and all of them the assurance that they had met with less counterfeit money within the past three months than had ever been known in their experience as business men. Among other large moneyed institutions visited by myself personally were the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Manufacturers' and Merchants', American, Citizens', Central, and Shoe and Leather National Banks, and the Manhattan and Bleecker-street Institutions for Savings, the officials of which, while stating that there are occasional offerings of bogus notes of old issues, were unanimous in their opinion that there were not and had not been any new counterfeits issued for months, and further that, so far as their opinion went, the crime of counterfeiting, judging from the amount of bogus money now offered, as compared with that of the past five years, was very largely on the decrease. Mr. THOMAS SAMPSON, whose confidential relations with the bankers and brokers of Wall-street enable him to judge, is of a similar opinion. The Police authorities of this City entertain the same view of the matter, as will be seen by the subjoined letter of Superintendent KELSO, addressed to me on the subject:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1871.

Col. H. C. Whitley, Chief Secret Service Division United States:

DEAR SIR: In response to your inquiry of the 10th inst. relative to orders issued from this office directed to the Police of the up-town precincts to warn tradespeople and others of a new and dangerous counterfeit $5 note on the Ninth National Bank of this City, I have to say that no such orders have been issued from this office, nor has any report been sent to me of any recent attempt to flood the City with bogus money.

In making this reply, I desire to embrace the opportunity of saying that I believe there is less counterfeit money now circulating in this City than at any previous time within my official experience.

I am yours truly, &c.,
(Signed,) JAMES J. KELSO, Superintendent.

There have been no counterfeits whatever of United States notes, which are printed on the new fibre paper adopted by Secretary BOUTWELL, and the only attempt at an imitation in that direction has been a lithograph fifty cent stamp, which was a miserable failure, and the plate of which was captured by the Secret Service Division before any considerable amount of the money was issued. It would be fallacious to say there is no counterfeit money in circulation. The nefarious stuff, when once issued, becomes scattered in a manner which renders it next to impossible to gather it in at once, or it may be hoarded up for any length of time before being put upon the market, and must necessarily come to surface with greater or less frequency. It is pretty generally conceded, however, that any and all stories of new counterfeits being so well executed as to be impossible of detection, passing readily with bankers and brokers and defrauding the public at large, are the offspring of some designing person, and are about as reliable and worthy of belief as the statement that the Government is paying interest on stolen bonds that have been exchanged or are in transition.

Very respectfully, H. C. WHITLEY,
Chief S. S. Division.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 14, 1871.

Another Probable Murder.

Saturday morning MICHAEL AGNEW, of No. 47 Rose-street, in company with several other men, entered the liquor store at No. 17 Centre-street, where MICHAEL BRENNIGAN was bar-keeper. In a short time an affray began in which AGNEW knocked BRENNIGAN down with a stone and then beat him savagely, leaving him in a precarious condition. AGNEW then made his escape, but yesterday was arrested by the Sixth Precinct Police, and having been fully identified by the injured man, is held to await the result of the injuries.

ANCHOR LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 178 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1871.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: As you have incidentally named this Company, in your notice of Mr. Superintendent MILLER'S official report, as one of the companies which passed under his examination, I beg to inclose you a copy of Mr. MILLER'S letter of April 1, 1871, on the result of his investigation of this Company's affairs.

Probably, when the full report of the Superintendent is published, the results of his several examinations of Life Companies will be given in the form of special reports, in an "appendix," as was the manner of proceeding in like cases adopted by Mr. BARNES, the first Superintendent.

Respectfully yours,
E. C. FISHER, President.

INSURANCE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, April 1, 1871.

E. C. Fisher, Esq., President of the Anchor Life Insurance Company:

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry as to the result of the recent examination of the condition and affairs of the Anchor Life Insurance Company of New-Jersey, I have to say that such examination has satisfied me that the capital stock of said Company was duly paid in, and is safely invested, and that the Company is solvent.

The condition of the Company I consider such as to warrant its continuance of business in this State, and to justify the expectation of its continued success.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
(Signed) GEO. W. MILLER.

The new disinfectant, BROMO CHLORALUM, meets the great want of something adapted to all conditions where prompt deodorizing and disinfection are necessary. It is entirely odorless, non-poisonous and harmless, and being largely diluted when used, its economy brings it within the reach of all who wish to employ this simple means for the preservation of health during the warm season.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

Missisquoi Spring.

This is the only Spring in Vermont whose waters have wrought so many wonderful cures in cancer, scrofula and diseases of the kidneys, and is advertised to distinguish it from those claiming to be of almost equal virtue. A fresh supply just received by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place.

Dyspepsia—Cure Guaranteed.

This disease in its most obstinate form is immediately cured by Dr. T. M. SHARP'S celebrated DYSPEPSIA PILL. Price, $1 per box. Principal wholesale office, No. 437 Canal-st., near Varick, and for sale by all druggists.

Royal Havana Lottery.

$330,000 in gold drawn every seventeen days. Prizes cashed and information furnished. Orders promptly filled.
TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

"There is Nothing Like Leather," and when we say the boot and shoe dealers and manufacturers make the AMERICAN HOUSE, BOSTON, their head-quarters, we only pay a deserved compliment to their perception of what constitutes a really good hotel.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

MARRIED.

CODYE—PHILLIPS.—On Thursday, 10th inst., at the residence of Mr. Gerry Sanger, by Rev. Wm. Schouler, Rector of St. Stephen's Church, JOHN C. CODYE to ISABELLA M. PHILLIPS, all of Brooklyn. No cards.

LOBO—ALLIEN.—In Paris, on the 29th July, 1871, at the United States and Portuguese Legations, and afterward at the Church of the Madeleine, J. DE SOUZA LOBO, of the Portuguese Legation, to ADELE C. ALLIEN, daughter of H. V. Allien, Esq., of this City.

SALISBURY—VOORHIS.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, by Rev. Mr. Dobbins, JOHN SALISBURY, Jr., to ALPHENA, daughter of Peter Voorhis, both of Nyack.

SOTELDO—CLEMENTS.—At Saco, Me., on the 11th inst., by Rev. John T. G. Nicholas, A. M. SOTELDO, Jr., of this City, to CARRIE W., eldest daughter of W. H. Clements, Esq., of Morrow, Ohio. No cards.

DIED.

BURROWS.—In Mystic, Aug. 11, JOHN RUSS BURROWS, youngest son of the late Silas E. Burrows, aged 32.

BARKER.—On Monday, Aug. 14, in Newark, N. J., at the residence of her brother, George W., ELIZA M. BARKER.

Funeral services at Rochester, N. H., Wednesday, the 16th inst.

BUCK.—In Hoboken, on Friday, Aug. 11, 1871, MARTHA D., wife of Rev. Charles D. Buck, and daughter of Ezra Pratt.

Funeral services will be held at the residence of her husband, No. 58 9th-st., Hoboken, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 8½ o'clock A. M., and at the Reformed Church, Peekskill, N. Y., at 1 o'clock P. M.

BOYD.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, after a long and severe illness, JAMES BOYD, aged 73 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 12 Franklin-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 2 o'clock.

ELLIOT.—Of heart disease, on Saturday, Aug. 12, GRACE, eldest daughter of Dr. Augustus G. and Lizzie A. Elliot.

Funeral services will be held at the Church of the Messiah, (Mr. Hepworth's,) on Tuesday, at 3 P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

HARVEY.—At Poughkeepsie, Aug. 10, Mrs. ANNA C. HARVEY, widow of James H. Harvey, Esq., formerly of Edenton, N. C., and daughter of Col. Archibald Crary, formerly of Newport, R. I.

HUBBARD.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, ELLEN P. HUBBARD, eldest daughter of the late Gabriel and Hannah P. Hubbard.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 30 East 28th-st., on Tuesday, the 15th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M.

SPICER.—On Saturday, Aug. 12, MARY BURTIS, wife of Gen. Charles B. Spicer and daughter of the late Thomas Burtis, of Jamaica, Long Island.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her son, Daniel H., and sons-in-law, F. S. Vanderpoel and A. P. Garcia, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 52 West Forty-eighth-street, on Tuesday, Aug. 15, at 3 o'clock.

VAN DYCK.—On the 14th inst., EMMA LOUISE, infant daughter of Henry H. and Frances A. Van Dyck.

Funeral services will be held at No. 243 Clinton-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The remains will be taken to Albany for interment.

WHITEHEAD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, 14th inst., at the residence of her son-in-law, Edward W. Tapp, Mrs. MARY WHITEHEAD, in the 82d year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her son, Dr. J. Elias Whitehead, are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 378 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, 15th inst., at 4½ o'clock. The remains will be taken on Wednesday morning to Bound Brook, N. J., for interment.

WILCOX.—On Sunday, Aug. 13, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John H. Wilcox, eldest daughter of Abner Mellen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 17 Park-av., on Wednesday, 16th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WHITE.—SARAH WHITE.—Died, at Cornwall, at T. S. Turner's, with Miss Brinckerhoff, to whom she had been a most faithful friend and attendant. She died on Saturday, Aug. 12, 1871.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL.
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.
D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 19, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 12 M., and on Saturday at 12 M.
P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.—IF OUR friends will kindly inform us, either by telegram or by letter, of their intended arrival, we shall be better prepared for their comfort. The reputation of this new and elegant establishment is such as to require no comment. Transient board FOUR DOLLARS per day. PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY of Cuba draws Aug. 1. Whole tickets, $32, currency. Shares in proportion. Send for circulars or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, Agent, No. 194 Broadway.

PILES! PILES!!—W. A. McCANDLISS, M. D., who cures Piles of all kinds by absorption, is at St. James' Hotel, Broadway, New-York City.

FOR SALE—A STEWART FOOT LATHE Shears, 4 feet; swing, 9 inches. Price $60. Address G. J. E., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT FOR gentlemen only at No. 118 Macdougal, with bath and gas; terms moderate.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY.

A TRIBUTE TO THE CENTENARY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

I. SIR WALTER SCOTT:
THE STORY OF HIS LIFE,
BY
R. SHELTON MACKENZIE.
With Portraits and Illustrations.
1 vol., 12mo, $2.

The author has, as an appropriate and lasting tribute to the memory of his distinguished fellow-countryman, prepared this biography of Scott, which is designed to fill a place that the magnitude and expense of more voluminous biographers render them impracticable to occupy. It is that of a popular life of the illustrious author, which will contain in a convenient and accessible form minute details of his varied and eventful experiences.

For the convenience of the reader the epochs in the career of Scott, from his birth upward, are chronologically divided into chapters, with detailed descriptive headings, giving a careful and correct synopsis of the significant events described in each chapter. Comprising many well-ascertained facts and particulars within the personal knowledge and recollection of the author, who was honored with the friendly acquaintance of Sir Walter, the book forms a most complete and valuable transcript of the life work of Scott, and a fitting and useful companion to his published works, to which it serves as an indispensable guide and introduction.

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THE PERSIAN FAMINE.

Direct Account of Its Horrors—A Denial of Its Existence.

By the arrival of the Indian mail in London, advices had been received from Bombay to July 5, Madras July 2, Calcutta July 1, &c. The Bombay papers continue to publish sad accounts of the famine in Persia. A special correspondent of the *Rast Goftar* writes from that country as follows: "Famine and epidemic are doing their worst in Persia. People hitherto known as respectable go about pilfering. My own house was attacked, and while I was about to arrest one of the thieves, he attempted to shoot me, but, thank God, he missed his aim. Some days after, the Government apprehended nine marauders, three of whom were suspended from a tree on the same day, and the remaining six suffered the same fate a few days after. The inhabitants have taken to eating dogs, cats, asses, and other animals. No food of any kind is to be had for money. A Mohammedan and his family devoured his own son and two other young children belonging to a neighbor; he was arrested, and the charge being proved, he was executed. On going into a Court of justice, I saw a prisoner with a cooking pot containing three cats, one of which was partly consumed; the Police had arrested him on suspicion that the pot contained human flesh. Cotton-seeds and date-stones are rarely seen, being now consumed. Cotton capsules, which were hitherto used as food for beasts, are now eaten by the populace. Date-stones, which are as hard as stone, are now soaked in water and devoured. One or two children are missed every day. The Managing Committee of the Society for Ameliorating the Condition of Poor Zoroastrians in Persia have received from their agent in Persia, Mr. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE ATTARIA, an account of the famine, dated 16th May, 1871. The writer says: 'The beautiful cities of Bustam, Damgan, and Subjavar are reduced to desolation and ruin. At Khorassan about 18,000 men have been swept off through hunger and disease, and when those who survive do not hesitate to use raked-up corpses as food, what else eatable could have been left in the city? People from other places, crowding at Teheran, wander about like beggars in the streets, and every day about fifteen men are picked up dead or dying in the streets. The ruin of Persia does not end here. This year's crop seems also to be extremely scanty, and it is a matter for great and universal anxiety how such a meagre crop can possibly supply the wants of a large population for the next twelve months. Owing to scarcity of wheat, we are informed, a great many of the religious 'ghumbar' feasts had to be neglected; and it was with great difficulty that the most important of them was celebrated. Further, we learn that men have begun to eat grass and vegetables like cattle in the fields, and are plagued with foot-sore, of which they die after lingering for two or three days. About five or six Parsees die in this manner every day." Notwithstanding the receipt of these tidings, the Persian Minister in London denies that there has been or that there is any famine in Persia. A dearth, he says, was experienced for some time, but it was only in the provinces adjoining the Persian Gulf that it was serious. The nomad tribes have suffered bitterly this year, and, being deprived of all means of subsistence, have repaired in crowds to the towns. There, by direction of His Majesty the Shah, and at his expense, the means have been organized of supplying assistance to this wandering and suffering population. With this view, public monuments have been turned to account. One of these in particular, the tomb of HAFIZ, contains as many as 800 poor or infirm persons who have been received and fed there. In other places assistance has been given to everybody coming. As regards cholera, there is no occasion to take any exceptional notice of it. Every year, at the period of excessive heat, the imprudent consumption of fruit gives rise to a certain number of cases, and this number has not been exceeded in any remarkable proportion. As regards the plague, the Persian Minister remarks that what has been said about it is 'a lie.' He adds: 'The statements which I have just made are derived from my latest correspondence and from the different numbers of the *Iran*, a journal deservedly esteemed at Teheran. I hold these documents at the disposal of any one who desires to know the truth. Besides, are there not at Teheran Legations of various nations, and telegraphic offices open to all? Can the truth not be easily learned? It is in the interest of that truth I beg you will be good enough to insert this letter.'"

A DEMOCRATIC RIOT.

The Capital of Kentucky in the Hands of a Mob on the Evening of Election Day—Effects of their Rule.

From the Louisville Commercial, Aug. 10.

We have been at some pains to get at the facts of the troubles at Frankfort by consulting those who are least likely to be laboring under feelings of excitement, and the result of this investigation develops that the statements published by the *Ledger*, from its correspondent there, are gross and inexcusable misrepresentations in some of their essential features, and their inflammable character renders them the more dangerous to the public peace. We shall not pretend to give a close detail of the events as transpiring, for that is impossible in the multitude of conflicting reports. But there are essential facts that need to be stated to develop the truth.

The riot occurred at the market-house precinct. The election during the day had been more quiet and orderly than either at the November or August elections of last year, and good citizens were congratulating themselves that the public peace had been so well preserved. Several intoxicated whites were around the polls in the evening, and some attempt was made to embarrass the colored voters; but, on proper representations, this was remedied by the officers. There were no signs of a riot up to the close of the polls, though there was occasional cheering by both sides. One negro who was intoxicated, and making some disturbance by loud talking and gesticulations, was arrested early in the day and taken off to jail. It is not true, as stated, that the negroes were threatening to take the polls. Whatever threats of that sort were made came from the other side, but were not executed. Neither is it true that they were insulting the Democrats during the day, unless voting the Republican ticket was such insult. The statement that the Republican speeches on the Saturday night before the election were incendiary, is equally false and unfounded. They were replete with exhortations to public order and peace. This charge is simply an after-thought.

Who fired the first shot, whether a white or black man, it is impossible to know in the conflicting statements made by various professed witnesses. Each side charges the first firing upon the other. This was followed by five or six shots, and then a general volley. The negroes stampeded at the firing, and their assailants pressed toward them as in pursuit, firing as they went.

Young GILLMORE, who was killed, was taking no part in the riot, according to the best testimony, and as to identifying the person who killed him, that is utterly impossible. He is as likely to have been killed by stray shots from his own party as from the negroes, for the firing was wild and indiscriminate.

Subsequent to the riot, a wagon was going down Main-street, containing two wounded negroes, when a rush was made upon it by several persons, but the intervention of the Police prevented the execution of whatever bloody designs the crowd had toward the inmates. One of them, HENRY WASHINGTON, was lodged in jail, badly wounded. It was with some difficulty the frantic part of the populace could be restrained by cooler heads from shooting down every colored person that could be found on the streets. Threats were constantly made to this end, and equally strong threats against the white Republicans who had done so great an offense as to advocate and vote for their principles. A considerable number of colored persons were wounded, but concealed their injuries for fear of being hung by the excited mob, that seemed to take the fact of a wound as proof of complicity in the riot.

That the State militia understood and co-operated with the programme of the mob that hung the two negroes, is clear from abundant testimony. They were on guard till 12 o'clock at the jail, or in the vicinity, with the Mayor, E. H. TAYLOR, Jr. Signs were evident among them that something was on foot, and the Mayor made a short address to them about 12 o'clock, exhorting them to stay on guard, and declaring his intention to prevent a rescue with his life. He called on all who were disposed to aid him to step forward, when nearly all responded. They did not keep faith, however, but shortly afterward dispersed, and the mob came, demanded the jail-keys, which were surrendered promptly, took HARRY JOHNSON, charged with rape, and HENRY WASHINGTON, from jail and hung them. The voluntary dispersal of the militia at 12 o'clock at night, after such a riot and amid intense excitement, and after the address by the Mayor, with the admissions made by some of its members, tell a fearful tale for the lawlessness of the capital of Kentucky. Only a few nights before the same militia had refused to guard the jail from apprehended mob attack. These militia are sworn to maintain the law, and yet they refuse to maintain it in the very capital of Kentucky. Was there ever disgrace so overwhelming?

The civil authorities declined to ask the aid of the United States forces, and it is said the County Judge was censured for getting them to guard the jail a few nights before.

Judge THOMPSON, County Judge, sought to do his duty and preserve order with the civil power, but the failure of the citizens to sustain him was obvious, and he reproached some of them for their lack of disposition to render the law supreme. The mob spirit is in the ascendency at Frankfort, and the civil power degraded and helpless. The reports being telegraphed from Frankfort of threatened violence on the part of the negroes are unfounded. The only violence at all likely is the violence of the mob against the negroes, as a class, provoked by incendiary appeals and threats, by violent articles in newspapers and upon the knowledge that the civil authorities are helpless. What a history of blood for the capital of Kentuckey and the government of the Democratic Party! Law and order defied, and the spirit of the mob in the ascendant.

THE SPRINGFIELD RACES.

Large Number of Entries—A Brilliant Prospect—The Programme of Events and Preparations.

The best horses in the country are going to attend the "Fall meeting" of the Springfield Club, Aug. 22, 23, 24, and the entries count up 104, a number unprecedented at any trotting meeting anywhere in the country this year. Even Buffalo runs a trifle behind Springfield in the number of entries. There are 13 entries in the three-minute class, 15 in the 2:34 class, 20 in the double-team class, 16 in the 2:31 class, 6 in the 2:25, 15 in the 2:50, the extraordinary number of twenty-one in the 2:38 class, thirteen in the 2:29, and two in the "open-to-all" class. All of these are fast horses—those entered in the three-minute and 2:50 classes probably being able to trot considerably below "forty." In this class will be found *Ristori*, *Judge Scott*, *May Bee* and other well-known horses. In the 2:34 class are BIGLEY'S *Fanny*, ALDEN GOLDSMITH'S *Huntress*, *Joe Hooker* and *Wild Oats*, besides *Farragut* and others equally well known. In the 2:31 class will be found *White Fawn*, *Colonel Lakeman*, *Dew Drop* and other distinguished trotters, while in the 2:25 class are *Confidence*, *Nonesuch*, *Thomas Jefferson* and *Royal John*, all flyers, from which fast time may be expected. The 2:29 class includes *Captain Gill*, *Sea Foam*, *Susie*, *India Rubber*, and other trotters, which will make a very interesting and exciting race. The open-to-all-class did not fill, three horses being required, and only *American Girl* and *Thomas Jefferson* entering. Other horses, expected to enter in this class, go from Buffalo to the Kalamazoo (Mich.) races, and as their owners feared that they could not arrive there in season they did not enter them. It is yet possible that this class may be filled, but if not, a new and first quality race will be substituted. Within a short time the track on the park has been greatly improved, the dead dirt having been taken off, the whole track hardened, and the lower turn raised eighteen inches, making this track in no respect inferior to any in the country. Altogether, the prospect is that Springfield will see a larger crowd than has been assembled in her limits for many a year. The railroads have made liberal arrangements, by which all horses entered for the meeting will be transported free one way. Mr. L. J. POWERS, President of the Springfield Club, is making up the details of the affair with characteristic energy and enthusiasm. We append a list of the events:

FIRST DAY.—No. 1. A purse of $700. For all horses that have never trotted better than three minutes; $400 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.

No. 2. A purse of $1,000. For all horses that have never trotted better than 2:34; $600 to first, $300 to second, $100 to third.

No. 3. A purse of $500. For double teams that have never trotted better than 2:30, double.

SECOND DAY.—No. 4. A purse of $1,200. For all horses that have never trotted better than 2:31; $700 to first, $300 to second, $200 to third.

No. 5. A purse of $2,000. For all horses that have never trotted better than 2:25; $1,200 to first, $600 to second, $200 to third.

No. 6. A purse of $700. For all horses that have never trotted better than 2:50; $400 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.

THIRD DAY.—No. 7. A purse of $700. For all horses that have never trotted better than 2:38; $400 to first, $200 to second, $100 to third.

No. 8. A purse of $1,500. For all horses that have never trotted better that 2:29; $8 50 to first, $450 to second, $200 to third.

A MICHIGAN ELOPEMENT.

A Man and His Wife Elope Pending a Suit for Divorce—A Summary Ending to Innumerable Suits.

Late in July last the good people of the town of Lyon, Oakland County, Mich., were much excited by an application for divorce on the part of the wife of SAMUEL B. DOLPH, a Detroit drover, on the ground of adultery. The wife was the daughter of a wealthy farmer of their county, EVERETT by name, and naturally they have watched the successive stages of the contest with rapidly-increasing interest. The Detroit *Tribune* tells the story as follows:

"DOLPH, who had been enjoined from removing anything from a farm that was the property of his wife, attempted to take possession of the place, ejected the family living upon it, and was arrested for riot. In the meantime the family he had ejected reinstated themselves, and when he returned he found them well guarded by armed men. DOLPH was then arrested for adultery, and he gave bail. Subsequently DOLPH and his father visited the farm, and found people cutting the crops, and for interfering with them he and his father were arrested for assault and battery, but the younger DOLPH was acquitted. He then caused the crop-cutters to be arrested for assault and battery, and he also commenced proceedings for trespass, but the question of the title to the farm being interposed, the case went to the Oakland Circuit, and has never come to trial.

Other suits were brought by the wife, the elder and younger DOLPH, and by various parties, and by such legal gentlemen as Hon. J. J. WOODMAN and Hon. A. C. BALDWIN, of Pontiac, SYLVESTER LARNED and Hon. ALFRED RUSSELL, of this city, were retained on one side or the other to take part in the controversies. The suit at law embraced injunctions, replevins, trespass, and pretty much everything else known to the civil and criminal calendar, and the litigations bid fair to extend through several months, and perhaps years. DOLPH is well known, and has many influential and wealthy friends, and the same may be said of his wife, and these friends, it appears, were strenuous in their efforts to keep them separated.

Mrs. DOLPH remained secluded at the residence of some of her friends in this city, and a policeman was employed to watch DOLPH, fears being entertained that he might attempt to abduct her. Thus matters passed along for several weeks, and a few days since an arrangement was effected by which Mrs. DOLPH was to pay her husband $3,000, and all the suits, except that for the divorce, were to be discontinued. The papers were drawn up and signed, and the parties separated, Mrs. DOLPH avowing it as her determination never to live with him again. DOLPH, however, insisted that he loved his wife, and on Wednesday last a friend volunteered to effect a reconciliation between them. It is not necessary to state in detail all that occurred, but, to make a long story short, we may simply announce that the plan worked like a charm.

Mrs. DOLPH consented to elope with her husband and DOLPH to elope with his wife. She returned to the place where she was stopping in the upper part of the Fifth Ward, packed her trunk to be ready to move at a given time on Thursday afternoon, and DOLPH prepared himself for a journey, too. The friend referred to took a carriage and obtained Mrs. DOLPH, and subsequently drove after DOLPH. The carriage was driven rapidly to Hamtramck, where it remained until evening, and from thence the reconciled couple took passage on a train that carried them many miles away. Last night and to-day telegrams have been sent in every direction, but no traces have been discovered of Mr. and Mrs. DOLPH. They are out of reach of Detroit and Pontiac lawyers, who have pocketed fees to the amount of about $4,000, and they have sworn to forget and forgive and hereafter live happily."

A Protestant Church in Chicago Desecrated—The Services Interrupted.

For years, "Bridgeport," near the southwestern limits of the City of Chicago, has borne a bad reputation, which will be made worse by the following statements which appear in the Chicago *Evening Journal*:

"It is several years since the Second Baptist Church of this city, of which Rev. E. J. GOODSPEED is the pastor, taking compassion on this benighted place, determined to establish a mission at this point, and soon after erected a chapel in which to worship God. In course of time the good work, under the charge of faithful laborers, so far succeeded that it was thought best to organize the mission into an independent church, which was accordingly done about three years ago, under the name of the South Baptist Church of Chicago. The building is located on the corner of Lock and Bonaparte streets, and Rev. E. ELLIS is the respected pastor of the congregation, having associated with him, as Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, Deacon S. SKEMP, well known in business circles in this city. It is to be observed that this is the only church in Bridgeport, with the exception of a Roman Catholic Church two blocks distant from it. The meetings of the Baptist Mission and Church have always been held under difficulties, and evidently to the dissatisfaction of many in that community, to whom the peaceable gatherings of these Sabbath worshipers were looked upon with jealousy and often openly-avowed hatred. More than once in the last two years have the meetings of the Baptists been disturbed by persons, usually half-grown young men and boys, who came into the house evidently for that purpose, or else made outrageous noises under the windows and in the door-way and vestibule of the church, for the purpose of annoying the worshipers within. Against these irregular proceedings the managers of the church frequently remonstrated, but in vain. These requests were met with threats even of violence, and they were told that a Baptist church with native-born members, was neither wanted nor would be tolerated in Bridgeport, which was claimed as a place for the exclusive enjoyment of foreigners.

Thus affairs continued until four weeks ago, when one day, in the absence of the person having charge of the church building, it was entered by a party of roughs and desecrated to a shameful extent. The Bible was found afterward, torn into pieces and thrown upon the floor, with all the appearance of having been trodden upon by the feet of the miscreants. About fifty hymn-books were stolen and carried away from the church. Stones were hurled through the windows into the building. Over the main entrance to the church there was formerly a fine large plate of glass painted in an ornamental style, and bearing upon it the name of the church. This glass was badly broken by stones thrown against it. Although these depredations were committed, many of them, in broad daylight, and, as it would seem, under the very eye of the Police and community, no arrests were made.

Last Sabbath evening, after the usual congregation had assembled for evening worship, the meeting was interrupted by a crowd of ruffians who entered the vestibule of the building and by loud talking and kicking about with their feet effectually dispelled every proper feeling of devoutness in the minds of the audience. Two of these boys entered the audience room, and for a while were seated, but their conduct was so outrageous that some of the church officers were compelled to order them out. Against this the young scamps violently remonstrated, and when, as at length it was found necessary to do, they were forcibly expelled from the room, they shocked the ears of the devout with the vilest profanity."

THE FUGITIVE MURDERER.

More Improbable Stories About Forrester, the Alleged Murderer of Mr. Nathan.

In its issue of Wednesday last, the New-Orleans *Picayune* adds the following to the many other stories about FORRESTER, whom it describes as a shrewd, desperate man, who, availing himself with consummate sagacity, of the the bad feeling and open hostility of the Eastern and Western detectives, manages to elude the vigilance of both:

"It is not that FORRESTER cannot be caught, but that detectives in one section of the country will not catch him if they have to share the honor and reward of his capture with the detectives in another section. This is the true secret of his escape, as the subjoined facts will fully disclose. When FORRESTER was arrested in this city in April, 1870, by Capt. MALONE and Detectives HARRIS and PEARSON, it was as a fugitive from justice, and to be returned to the Illinois penitentiary from which he escaped. He was then stopping on Girod-street, and was accompanied by his wife, to whose instrumentality mainly he was indebted for his escape. After being remanded to the Parish Prison to await a requisition from Illinois, FORRESTER procured a writ of habeas corpus from the Fifth District Court, and was released before the detectives were aware of the fact.

The same night he secured his passage on the steamer *Beaufort* for Havana, and had passed into the Gulf before Chief of Police BADGER was aware of his application for release. From Havana he went to New-York, where he remained until after the Nathan murder. His flight from there was across the country, and he reached Meridian, Miss., three months afterward. At this point he was visited by his wife, who until then had not left New-Orleans from the time of FORRESTER'S escape. On her way up the Jackson Railroad Mrs. FORRESTER (or Mrs. Marshall as she was called) was the recipient of the polite assiduities and courteous attentions of a St. Louis detective, who had come to New-Orleans with the avowed purpose of taking FORRESTER back with him. But the graceful fascinations of the lovely blonde so won upon the detective's heart, that she not only wormed out of him his name and business, but managed to abstract from him her own photograph, which he submitted for her inspection.

From the information which Mrs. FORRESTER obtained from this modern VIDOCQ, her husband succeeded in eluding detective vigilance until he arrived in Matamoras. In that city he remained practising the profession of an American barber, until the 1st of last May, communicating with his wife regularly by letter, and in the preceding February receiving a visit from her of three weeks' duration.

It was necessary, however, for her to be in New-Orleans as a point of observation, and early in March she came back to New-Orleans and took up her old quarters on Girod-street. It was feared at this time that two New-Orleans detectives had got upon the right track of the fugitive, and from Matamoras FORRESTER went to the Island of St. Thomas, remaining there, however, only a short time, and returning reached New-Orleans on the 13th of July last, and remained until the 18th, when he left for Shreveport, and three days afterward his wife left for the same destination. Where they now are it behooves the detectives to discover.

One thing is certain. FORRESTER never went to Scotland—has not, indeed, been north of Mason and Dixon's line since January last. There is no doubt of the fact that FORRESTER could have been caught at any time from a period of two months after the murder, but for the jealousy of the detectives. In the first place, none of them believe that FORRESTER killed NATHAN, and in the second place, they are not willing to divide the reward with the New-York detectives, where they bungled the 'job' from the first. One thing is certain. Mrs. FORRESTER managed to obtain explicit information of all the particulars of the pursuit of her husband in advance, and in this way he was generally aware of what was going on even before an emissary had started in the pursuit.

Northern and Western detectives came to New-Orleans, and the first thing they did was to declare their purpose in coming here, parade grandly up Girod-street, form the acquaintance of the man with whom Mrs. FORRESTER was boarding, and offer him rewards for any information. There was but one conclusion to such a course. The detectives were either corrupt or insane. They either wished him to escape, or were unfit for their business. Whenever FORRESTER wished to come to New-Orleans he would contrive to have it circulated in Eastern and Western cities that he was here. In a few days the city swarmed with foreign detectives, and our own, stimulated by the visit, would unite with them to make the hunt for him hot and searching. This would be kept up for a few days without any result. All parties would get disgusted, and, swearing at their own silliness in being led astray, return to their homes with some invented yarn to the effect that FORRESTER had gone to Europe or the West Indies. The vigilance of our own detectives would be put off the scent, and upon the heels of the furor FORRESTER would slip in, visit his wife, make new arrangements, and get away again clear of pursuit. The reports that he is in Europe, or in any of the islands of the Gulf or the Atlantic, are simply *canards*. He is in easy hailing distance of New-Orleans, and if he is ever captured he means that it shall be here.

In this connection it may not be improper to state that the difficulty with most of the detectives who have gone in pursuit of FORRESTER is that they do not know him. The two New-York detectives who came out here at the instance of BAGAN, of St. Louis, who thought he had him sure, would have had no difficulty in getting their man if they had told, in the proper quarters only, for what they came. But under the impression that they had everything at their fingers' ends, they went on their own hook and eventually went away as wise as they came. While he was here, BRADFORD, of New-York, and his associate, rode in a street-car conversing with FORRESTER, and didn't know him. The real fact of the case is that the reward for FORRESTER has been too large, and stimulates the avarice instead of the ingenuity of the detectives. But for this fact, in the first months of the pursuit they would have communicated freely with their brother detectives, and concerted plans would have been laid. But each man wanted to be the main instrument in his capture and hence nobody got him at all."

BULL AND BEAR.

Sad Disappointment of an Excited and Clamorous Crowd of Spectators in the Virginia City Opera-House—Ineffectual Attempts to Stir Up the Animals.

Virginia City, Nevada, has witnessed its anxiously-awaited fight between a bull and a bear. It took place in the evening of Saturday, 5th inst., in Piper's Opera-house, and the bull and the bear live to rejoice that it is over. The *Territorial Enterprise* describes the scene thus:

By 8 o'clock the theatre was crowded, in ten minutes more it was crammed, and twenty minutes after 8, when the sliding door of the cage was raised and the bear entered the arena, it was crammed. The bear, a large Coast Range animal of the cinnamon species, walked leisurely into the huge cage, snuffed at the bars for a time, then went and took up his stand near the opposite sliding gate by which the bull was to be let in. The bear was loudly cheered. He began smelling about the door of the bull's stall. "He smells the bull!" was the cry. "Oh no, he ain't no fighter!" "He smells the bull and wants to get at him!" Such were the cries heard and bear stock began to look up. It was a matter of some difficulty to get the bear away from the door long enough to let the bull into the arena. At last the bear left the door, it was raised and in started the bull. No sooner had he entered than he caught sight of the bear cowering at the opposite side of the cage. There was just time for a slight hum of applause and approval when the large, firmly-knit and fierce-looking bull stepped forth and shook his head, and made a dash at the bear and gave him a tremendous dig with his horns, causing the bear to utter a loud roar. The bear clawed the bull about the head for a second or two and then got away.

Turning, the bull made charge the second, which much resembled the first, but soon after the bull charged a third time upon the bear when he was in a corner, when Bruin for a short time made lively use of both teeth and claws, showing more fight than at any other time during the evening. The bear went off and got in another corner of the cage, when the bull approached him and stood looking at him, and pawing the ground for nearly ten minutes before he made another dash and jammed him against the side of the cage. The bear clawed a little, uttered a roar and slunk away to another corner. The bear was evidently afraid of the bull from the moment he first caught sight of him. From this time forward it was necessary to stir the animals up to get them together, when there would be a rush by the bull and a roar or two by the bear, and the round was ended. Persons got upon the roof of the den and poured blood upon the bull, who stood pawing and gazing upon the bear. A red cloth was fastened to a pole and waved about the bear, but both animals stubbornly kept the peace. Driven from the rear corner of the cage, Bruin posted himself in front and laid down. He was punched with sticks, whipped with foils and prodded with iron bars, but all this only caused him to roar and strike at those who were tormenting him. Some one now got upon the roof of the den, in obedience to the clamorous cries of a hundred to "stir up the bull," and with a pole stirred him up.

Upon being "stirred up," instead of darting upon the bear, the bull made a dash upon the bars forming the front of the cage, causing the whole fabric to shake, and bending one of the large bars until quite a gap was made. Instantly there was a grand stampede among those seated in the parquette—even in the dress circle many rose to their feet, and some prepared to leave. At the bull drew back his head the man standing on that side of the cage fired at him with a Henry rifle. The shot produced no visible effect so far as the bull was concerned, but added greatly to the terror of those in the lower part of the house. It seems that the ball struck one of the iron bars in front of the cage and split it, a piece of it striking Mr. J. P. SMITH, who was stationed on the opposite side of the den with a Henry rifle, but not hurting him. After this the bull was let alone, and the business of stirring up confined to the bear, who stood it well. It seemed impossible to get the bear upon his feet, and CHARLEY PALMER, chief engineer of the show, came forward and said that the bull had whipped; that the bear was about dead, and could fight no more. An immense hooting followed. All was a confused uproar of voices—some crying one thing and some another. About all that could be undetstood was that the "many-headed monster" was fearfully angry and awfully dissatisfied, and the fight must go on. The gas was now turned off, and many left the house, but the majority remained, there being a dim light, just sufficient to render the arena and the forms of the animals visible.

Chairs were thrown from the parquette and orchestra against the bars of the cage, and soon a rush was made for the stage by men carrying chairs and whatever else they could get hold of, which they thought might be used to good advantage in stirring up the animals. Soon over a hundred men were upon the stage, crowding against and beating upon the bars, regardless of either bull or bear. The lights were now turned completely out, but matches were lighted in all parts of the house by those who had them. And the crowd yelled fiercely for the house to be lighted. The gas was turned on, and CHARLEY PALMER came upon the stage. At first he was hissed and hooted, but he stood his ground, and was finally allowed to speak. He said he had done all he could to make the animals fight, and, if the audience thought they could do better, they could appoint a committee and go at it. He would pay for the gas, even though they wished to run the fight all night. Soon a sort of volunteer committee began operations.

A cry for fire-crackers was at once raised, and the cry was instantly answered by a big package being thrown upon the stage. The package was opened, and a man was about to light the lot, when the property man of the theater interfered, saying they would set the building on fire. Had the crackers gone into the den, the chances are that both bull and bear would have come out.

Poles armed with bayonets were now freely used upon both animals, and the crowd succeeded in getting about as many rounds out of the animals as they had seen before the exhibition, and being convinced that bull and bear fighting was no great shakes after all, they allowed the bear to go back into his den, and dispersed quite satisfied, which they never would have done had they not been allowed to tire themselves out with the animals. Our people have now seen a bull and bear fight, and we venture to say that they will never care to see another—prodding the animals to make them fight is a cruel business, and when seen the fight amounts to little.

Drowning of a Harvard Student.

Boston papers give the particulars of the drowning of JULIUS ADAMS, a member of the Sophomore Class of Harvard College, in the Charles River on Friday forenoon. He and a class-mate named CLAPP were bathing together, when suddenly he threw up his arms with a shriek for help, and suddenly sank near the middle of the stream. Mr. CLAPP immediately swam to his assistance, and succeeded in getting hold of him. He struggled so hard, however, that his companion was obliged to shake him off in order to save himself. The cries of the two men had meantime been heard by Mr. BLAKIE, the boat-builder, who ran down the float of the Harvard boat-house and endeavored to unlock a boat which was moored there, but before he could accomplish this Mr. ADAMS had sunk for the last time. Every endeavor was made to recover his body, but it was not until after several hours' search that they were enabled to find it. It was lying about 150 feet below the place where he sank, whither it had been carried by the tide. During the search the mother of the lost man appeared upon the scene, almost crazed with grief, and was only restrained from throwing herself into the river by the firmness of Chief BRADFORD.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

PROPERTY-OWNERS

Will do well to furnish particulars to the undersigned, who is now preparing Autumn lists of

HOUSES FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

G. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st.

A VERY ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH stoop; new and handsomely frescoed house, nine doors, west of 5th-av., 46th-st., 21x60x100; rose-wood doors, &c.; a desirable location, and at good value. Also, several three-story, well located, $18,000 to $23,000. HATCH & VAN DOREN, No. 610 6th-av.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF LAND ON THE south-west corner of 55th-st. and Madison-av.; 45 feet on 55th-st. and 100 feet on Madison-av. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 122 West 50th-st., or No. 565 Madison-av.

FIFTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—New medium-size first-class dwelling, in fee; price low; terms easy; also a list of 5th and Madison avs. and east side dwellings for sale. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT 25 BY 100, ON THE NORTH side of 54th-st, 300 feet east of 7th-av.; all graded off ready for building a stable. Inquire of the owner. J. C. SARES, No. 122 West 50th-st., or at No. 565 Madison-av.

OWNERS OF HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, desiring to sell or let, will have their business promptly attended to by calling or sending full particulars to ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

A THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and lot for sale, No. 56 West 23d-st. Apply to the owner on premises.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

Country Homes.

THE CENTRAL NEW-JERSEY LAND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—Will be sold at auction, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house in Poughkeepsie on MONDAY, Aug. 28, 1871, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the farm until recently owned and occupied by William E. Haxtun, in the town of Beekman, Dutchess County, New-York. It contains 255 acres, suitably divided into upland, meadow, and timber land. It is well watered and very productive. It is only a mile and a half distant from the railroad station at Silver Lake. The dwelling and out-buildings cost more than $20,000, are first-class, and in first-rate order. For further particulars inquire of L. A. LOCKWOOD, No. 133 Nassau-st., New-York, ROBERT S. VAN WYCK, No. 475 Main-st., Poughkeepsie, or of the subscriber, on the premises. WALTER LOCKWOOD.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN AT PELHAM, Westchester County, one hour's ride from New-York—A valuable farm of about twenty-four acres, large house on high ground, modern style dwelling, with all the usual out-buildings belonging to a first-class property; accessible to two depots; very desirable as an investment. For particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for a season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE NEW building in process of erection south-west corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av. Inquire of J. & W. MOIR, No. 315 Hudson-st.

STORES TO LET.—STORE CORNER BARrow and Greenwich sts., 17x32 feet, with good cellar; rent moderate; possession immediately. Inquire at No. 107 Barrow-st.

DESK-ROOM, CARPETED.—RENT, $8 to $12 per month; desk and chairs furnished if required. Apply on the premises, to GOLDREIN, No. 296 Broadway, between Duane and Reade sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDson, 155th-st., Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and stable, and plenty of land for a garden, for eighteen months from the 1st of November next; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

WEST 47TH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Fully-furnished five-story house; also, lists of furnished and unfurnished houses in different parts of the City. V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

TO RENT—A VERY DESIRABLE FURNISHed house on 30th-st., near 5th-av., to a private family only, for three years, on reasonable terms. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A FAMILY OF ADULTS, A small and convenient house in Harlem, west of 4th-av. Address HOUSE, care of Traders' Express Company, No. 8 Park-place.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE

OF CARMANSVILLE (WASHINGTON HEIGHTS) PROPERTY.

The valuable plot of lots adjoining the Jumel estate, fronting on 165th-st., between 10th-av. and Harlem River, will be sold at auction on the premises on TUESDAY, Aug. 15, at 6½ P. M. Fifty per cent. can remain on mortgage. The Carmansville and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street stages run to and from these lots to Harlem. For particulars apply to G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st., or to the auctioneer, J. H. WILSON, No. 9 Beach-st.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,

WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT

BROADWAY AND GRAND-ST.,

HAVE NOW OPEN FULL LINES OF

ENGLISH AND FRENCH PRINTS,

FRENCH MERINOES,

EMPRESS CLOTHS,

BROCHE SHAWLS,

OTTOMAN SHAWLS,

DOMESTIC SHAWLS,

CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

THESE GOODS WERE PURCHASED BEFORE THE LATE ADVANCE, AND ARE OFFERED TO THE TRADE AT LOW PRICES.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

AUCTION SALES.

TRUSTEES' SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 429, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E BURR, GEO. T. M. DAVIS, JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.

JULY 8, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Aug. 15, at 11 o'clock, within their store:

1,000 boxes Malaga Raisins, wholes, halves, and quarters.

10 barrels Currants, damaged.

1 case Lemon-peel.

For account whom it may concern:

8 barrels Italian Prunelles, damaged.

At 12 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River:

189 boxes fresh Palermo Oranges.

2,411 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

Cargo *Luigi*, from Palermo.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. BUNSTER, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry B. Bunster, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the twelfth day of September, 1871, at 12 o'clock, M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 44 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted; and that the second and third meetings of creditors will be held at the same time and place.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of August, 1871. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT Court for the Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. ROSENBLATT and GEORGE S. ROSENBLATT, bankrupts.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, of the 9th day of August, 1871, the subscriber will, on the 21st day of August, 1871, at 11 o'clock, sell the personal property of the bankrupts, by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at No. 314 Canal-street, consisting of a lot of ribbons, flowers, milliners' trimmings, &c., &c. GEORGE H. SHARPE, U. S. Marshal.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1871.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers under the names of JAS. W. TUCKER & CO., in Paris and TUCKER, ANDREWS & CO., in New-York, will be dissolved on the first day of September next by mutual consent. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will continue to sign the firm names at New-York by procuration while in settlement. JAS. W. TUCKER, EDWARD R. ANDREWS.

PARIS and NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a copartnership to commence on the first day of September next, to do a General Domestic and Foreign Banking Business at New-York and Paris under the names of WALKER, ANDREWS & CO., at No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, and ANDREWS & CO., at No. 10 Place Vendome, Paris. Mr. EBEN KIMBALL will at New-York sign both names of the firm by procuration. GEORGE WALKER, EDWARD R. ANDREWS, HENRY TURNBULL.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 15, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND MARbleizing Works, Nos. 134 and 136 E. 18th-st. Marble and Marbleized Mantles, Tiling, Marble Counters, Monuments and Grave-Stones, at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av; marble and marbleized mantels, head-stones, new designs, cheapest in City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WADE'S DOUBLE INDEX.

THE BEST EVER INVENTED FOR INDEXING A LARGE NUMBER OF NAMES.

Cloth, 232 pages; total capacity, 14,000 names. Securely wrapped and post-paid for $2 75; smaller size, $1 75. A sixteen-page pamphlet, (indexed,) illustrating above, mailed free. Send for it. Address A. B. WADE, P. M., South Bend, Ind.

THE SECRETARY OF THE COM-MISSIONERS of Pharmacy would respectfully notify all druggists and prescription clerks that by calling at his office, No. 72 Union-place, he will appoint a time for their examination. LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

STRICTURE, FISTULA AND PILES radically cured without the knife, caustic, or detention from business; diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face and person. HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington-av.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS STEERS'

English and French Boarding and Day SCHOOL for young Ladies and Children, No. 51 West 11th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The Boys' Class, No. 69 West 11th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 19.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE—No. 575 Broadway, is open day and evening for Fall pupils. Students can secure private desks and be qualified practically for business.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it. MARK HOPKINS, President.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.

Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MLLE. TARDIVEL'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application. Until after removal, carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

LESPINASSE

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,

No. 620 5th-av.

English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 19. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MISSES PORTER & CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL, Old Hadley, Mass.

The Fall term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 13, 1871. For circulars and particulars address the Principals.

NEW-JERSEY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

On the Delaware, near Trenton, N. J. Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal. The best always. Send for a circular.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and day school for Young Ladies and Children, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st.-st., New-York. Will commence its Fifteenth year Sept. 21, 1871. For full information send for catalogue.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

OSSINING INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES At Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 18. For particulars or prospectus address the Principal, Miss S. M. VAN VLECK.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 101 EAST 38TH-ST., corner Park-av., Murray Hill, New-York. Full term will commence Sept. 20, 1871. Circulars and catalogues sent on request.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

THE MISSES DOREMUS

Will open a Day School for young ladies and children at No. 47 East 21st-st., on Sept. 21.

MISS RANNEY'S

Boarding and day school for young ladies. Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. A higher and more practical Course of Instruction will be given here than has ever been attempted elsewhere in this country. Re-opens Sept. 13. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study, and full particulars, apply to Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—WITH superior advantages for advanced and well-prepared students. Terms moderate. Next session opens Sept. 6. To secure admission, apply immediately. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., N. Y., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da SILVA and Mrs. ALEX. BRADFORD. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Established 1849. Opens Sept. 11, 1871. A thorough and systematic course of study. Preparatory class for Vassar College. For catalogue, address GEO. W. COOK, A. M., Principal.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE. Methodist Building, corner 11th-st. and Broadway, opens Aug. 1. Students can enter at any time. Send or call for a circular. S. S. PACKARD, Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES AS BOARDING pupils are received by the Misses BUCKNALL at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 19.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Sing Sing, N. Y., (formerly Mr. Churchill's school,) Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, D. D., Rector. The third year will begin Sept. 19.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEAR New-York; reference to former patrons; Principal at Astor House Fridays, from 1 to 4. Address, at Unionville, N. Y., S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL REopen their Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Mamaroneck, on Monday, Sept. 4. Circulars can be procured at No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st., N. Y.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 56 Washington-st.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT East Hampton, Long Island, N. Y. Rev. R. D. GARDNER, Principal.

MISS. E. A. HAMMEKEN'S BOARDING School for young ladies reopens Sept. 12. Address the Principal, Fairview, South Orange, N. J.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, White Plains, New-York. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, for both sexes, at Claverack, N. Y. Term opens Sept. 4. Rev. A. FLACK, A. M., Pres.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will be reopened Sept. 19.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

INSTRUCTION.

JAUDON INSTITUTE,

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., Will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

A few boarding pupils will be received.

REV. D. A. HOLBROOK'S

MILITARY SCHOOL, SING SING, N. Y., REOPENS SEPT. 14, 1871.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. LAW SCHOOL. INSTRUCTORS and SUBJECTS for 1871-72.

PROFESSORS.

EMORY WASHBURN, LL.D., Real Property and Constitutional Law.

NATHANIEL HOLMES, A. M., Evidence, Equity and Bailments.

C. C. LANGDELL, A. M., Contracts, Sales of Personal Property, Civil Procedure.

LECTURERS.

GEORGE T. BIGELOW, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Massachusetts,) Marine Insurance.

CHARLES S. BRADLEY, LL.D., (late Chief-Justice of Rhode Island,) Corporations.

NICHOLAS ST. JOHN GREEN, LL.B., Criminal Law and Torts.

JOHN LATHROP, LL.B. Shipping and Admiralty.

JOHN C. GRAY, Jr., A.M., Conflict of Laws.

The academic year begins Sept. 28, 1871. Important changes have been made in the terms of admission, the course of study, the requisites for the degree, and the fees. For a circular containing full information, address JAMES W. HARRIS, Secretary, Cambridge, Mass.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 111 East 36th-st., third door from Park-av., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education, with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is given to Drawing and Painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Profs. S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Application can be made at the above address.

VASSAR COLLEGE

Will open its next year, Sept. 20, 1871, when examinations of candidates for admission will begin. Application, stating the name of the young lady, and the Post-office address of her father or guardian, should be made, without delay, to J. N. SCHOU, Esq., Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who will send to each applicant a catalogue giving full information respecting the College.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE

FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 167 Madison-av., corner 33d-st.

This day school will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course; daily instruction and practice in French and German; class of Belles-lettres; primary department; infant class.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL For young ladies and children, NO. 38 WEST 47TH-ST., Between 5th and 6th avs., Will re-open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

MRS. JOHN V. B. BLEECKER

Will open a FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children on the 20th of September next at her residence, No. 7 Grammercy Park, (corner East 20th-st.) Miss PEGRAM will be associated with Mrs. BLEECKER, and will have special charge of the higher English branches.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY,

NOS. 136, 138 AND 140 MONTAGUE-ST. The Fall session of this English and French Day and Boarding School for young ladies, will open Sept. 18. For circulars apply at the Seminary, or address the subscriber at Buffalo, N. Y., till Sept. 1; after that at the Seminary. CHARLES E. WEST, LL.D., BROOKLYN, N. Y. Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y. $300 per year pays for board and tuition (no extras) in this well-known institution. Send for a catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., Will be reopened Sept. 11. J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

EARNEST TEACHING.

Common sense management. YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE. Reopens Sept. 14. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 208 Yonkers, N. Y.

MISS HARRIS'

HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, White Plains, N. Y. Terms moderate. School will reopen Sept. 18.

MISS MACGREGOR'S SCHOOL.

For young ladies, Flushing, Long Island, will reopen Sept. 12.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC—The oldest and best music school in America, REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 4, 1871.

THE OFFICES will be open for the reception and classification of pupils on and after MONDAY, Aug. 28. INSTRUCTION PRIVATE and in CLASSES in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.

ALL APPLICATIONS for admission, and inquiries relating to the school must be made at the GENERAL CONSERVATORY OFFICES, No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York. No. 102 COURT-ST., near State, Brooklyn. THE DIRECTORS have arranged to give lessons at the residence of pupils when desired.

A PLEASANT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR MISSES.—Superior advantages for thorough education, combined with home privileges, healthful out-of-door exercise and attention to manners. English branches, modern languages, Latin and music taught. Location central and charming, near New-Haven. City references. Circulars at No. 701 Broadway, or address Miss CALHOUN, Cheshire, Conn. Fall term commences Sept. 19.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. C. B. CURTIS' DAY-SCHOOL for young ladies and children will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Rooms at Emmanuel Church, 57th-st., near Lexington-av. After Sept. 10 applications for admission may be made at the Vestry-room, from 10 to 12 A. M., or address by letter at No. 129 East 33d-st.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL" FOR Children, and PRIVATE RECITATION-ROOMS for LADIES, reopen Sept. 21. Object: The physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to ladies not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LAdies and misses, at Fair Haven, on the Shrewsbury. Terms liberal; superior advantages; lessons in music, French, drawing, &c. For references, circulars, &c., address Mrs. S. E. C. HARWOOD, Fair Haven, near Red Bank, N. J.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN HER Preparatory School for boys, and Miss M. F. DU VERNET her classes for little girls, at No. 102 West 29th-st., one door from 6th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, 1871.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Sept. 4, 1871. For circulars, apply to Miss ROBERTS, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st.

MISS S. B. JOHNSTON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 793 Lexington-av., between 61st and 62d sts., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21.

THE MISSES LANE WILL OPEN A Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 49 West 48th-st. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Worcester, Mass.—Fall Term begins Sept. 13, 1871. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogue or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED IS AT HOME this week to attend to applications of pupils for her school, NO. 101 EAST 38TH ST.

AUG. 14, 1871.

MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., Principal.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.—The fourteenth annual term of this institution will commence at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4, 1871, and will continue until May 15, 1872. The full course of instruction is completed in two terms or in about twenty months. Graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. Address, for catalogues or other information, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, mathematical French and English teacher, honor graduate of a foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; City reference; highest testimonials. Address TUTOR, Station H Post-office, New-York.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS should apply now to American School Institute, No. 14 Bond-st. Demand for next session is now brisk.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFAC-TURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences. Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINters and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23	Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26
Russia, Wednesday, Aug. 30	Calabria, Sat'day, Sept. 2
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 6	Batavia, Sat'day, Sept. 9
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 13	Parthia, Sat'day, Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin.....$130, gold.	Cabin.....$100, gold.
Second cabin.... 80, gold.	Second cabin.... 80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin.....$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin.....150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.
First cabin.......$80, gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.
Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP SCOTIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand-st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 16. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD,
6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC.....Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
ATLANTIC.....Sept. 9, 1 P. M.
OCEANIC.....Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
BALTIC.....Oct. 7, 11 A. M.

From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.
RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency.
Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32, currency.
Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.
Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.
Drafts from £1 upward.
For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, Aug. 17, 4 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, Aug. 19, 4 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, Aug. 24, 12 M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN....Saturday, Aug. 26, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
First cabin.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London..... 80	To London..... 35
To Paris..... 90	To Paris..... 38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
PEREIRE.....DAURE.....Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE.....ROUSSEAU.....Saturday, Sept. 9
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE.....Saturday, Sept. 23
VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT.....Saturday, Oct. 7

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.
First Cabin.....$140 | Second Cabin.....$75
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Australia....Sat., Aug. 19	Assyria....Wed., Aug. 16
Britannia....Sat., Aug. 26	Alexandria....Wed., Aug. 23
Europa....Sat., Sept. 2	Iowa....Wed., Aug. 30
India....Sat., Sept. 9	Ismailia....Wed., Sept. 6

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.
Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:
First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.
Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
THE QUEEN, THOMAS, Saturday, Aug. 19, at 7½ A. M.
ITALY, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 26, at 12 M.
Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London Direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH.....Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY....Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Sept. 6, at 11 A. M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Sept. 13, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 20, at 10 A. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA,
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO
KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.
Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
Aug. 15—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall via Kingston, connecting, at Panama with steamer CONSTITUTION, Capt. —, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo and Mazatlan, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of Aug. 12.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco, Sept. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....Oct. 23
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE.....Aug. 17
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARD.....Aug. 24
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.....Aug. 31
For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken....Wednesday, Aug. 16
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Aug. 23
CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman....Tuesday, Sept. 5
CLEOPATRA, Phillips, (Havana only,) Wed., Sept. 13
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Algor, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 17, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.
C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND Land Grant Bonds

OF THE

ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY, WESTERN DIVISION.

These Bonds can now be had from the undersigned, or through the principal banks and bankers of the United States.

They have thirty (30) years to run, bearing Eight per Cent. (8 per cent.) Interest, payable on the 15th days of August and February in each year. The Principal and Interest are payable in *Gold*. The Principal in New-York; the Interest in New-York, London and Frankfort-on-Main, free of tax. They are Coupon Bonds, but can be registered or converted into Registered Bonds, and are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's land sales. The payment of the principal and interest is secured by a first and only mortgage on the Company's Lands, granted by the United States in 1866, lying on the line of this road, and amounting to 1,500,000 acres, the railway of the Western Division, extending from Marysville, Kansas, to a junction with Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney, a distance of 170 miles, together with the Equipments appertaining, Franchises, Rights of Way and Personal Property.

The mortgage is made to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, as Trustees.

The Bondholders are amply protected by the terms of the Mortgage Deed, which prohibits a sale of the Company's lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, and a release of the lien of this Mortgage upon any portion sold until the purchase-money is paid to the Trustees, who are authorized to apply the same to the payment of these Bonds, either by purchase or to the Sinking Fund, for their redemption at maturity. This will more than extinguish the debt and leave the railway and equipments free. The security for the payment of these Bonds is therefore beyond all contingency.

Holders of 5-20s, and especially those who do not desire to be paid off by the Treasury Department, can now exchange their Governments for these Bonds at a *good and substantial profit*.

The location of the line of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is a commanding one, from the fact that it is a practical extension westwardly of the Hannibal and St. Joseph, the next Land Grant road after the Illinois Central. The St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad is fed at its eastern terminus (St. Joseph) by railway lines coming direct from Hannibal, St. Louis, Chicago, and local roads converging at St. Joseph. Its business is therefore secured. Its connection with the Union Pacific Road opens up the through middle route across the Continent, and is of national importance. This is reflected in the fact that the quantities of letters and telegrams which we have received during the few days the Bonds have been for sale, applying for these securities, indicate the quick response of the American people in support of internal improvements, while at the same time they make a good investment.

Price for the present, 97½ and accrued interest in currency.

Circulars, maps, pamphlets, documents, &c., furnished upon application.

Expressage relating to the Bonds free. Marketable Securities received in exchange.

We have been at great expense in the examination of this property and the bonds and mortgage, and are satisfied the investments in this Loan will not only be safe but profitable. We base our calculations on the fact that the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, on the Eastern Division, lately successfully placed by our firm at 97½, have advanced to 102 and accrued interest, making them rule at 106, or nearly ten per cent. advance.

Under all circumstances, we unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO., Bankers, NO. 11 WALL-ST.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM

10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.
CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.
CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY.....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY........892,000
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES
RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT THE BEST RATES, AND BONDS PURCHASED BY OUT-OF-TOWN RESIDENTS SENT BY EXPRESS FREE OF CHARGE.
TRUSTEES, EXECUTORS OF ESTATES, CAPITALISTS, AND OTHERS SEEKING RELIABLE INVESTMENTS, ARE PURCHASING THESE LOANS.
ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.
N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

FOR SALE.

New-Orleans, Mobile and Chattanooga Railroad Company, (now known as New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company,) First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds;
also,
New-York and Boston Railroad Company First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, at a large reduction below the subscription prices, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Banker, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, 43 Pine-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OFFICE, LAND DEPARTMENT, SEARS' BUILDING, BOSTON, Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon THURSDAY, Aug. 17, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said Company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of April, 1867.
The bids will be opened Friday, Aug. 18, and accepted bids declared.
JOHN DUFF, M. McCORMICK, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 8, 1871.

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Company will be held at its office in Chicago, on the 29th day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon. By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN NEWELL, President.

FINANCIAL.

PROPOSALS

FOR THE

WATER LOAN

OF THE

CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST

IN GOLD,

AT

FIVE OR SIX PER CENT.,

AS MAY BE DECIDED.

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of, the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

Taxable valuation of real estate	$63,515,713 00
Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870........	40,565,100 00
Total taxable property........	$104,080,813 00
Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan........	$5,481,662 00
Total value........	$109,562,475 00

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876........	$500,000 00
To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,684 07.	
2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for........	600,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $25*,478 34.	
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000.	
3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for........	300,000 00
To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31.	
In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000.	
4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to.......	1,560,000 00
Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn........$1,000,000	
There is cash on hand........ 325,000	—1,325,000 00
Leaving the actual floating debt, say........	235,000 00

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor,
AMOS W. SNOW,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
STEPHEN WATERMAN,
WILLIAM BINNEY, } Committee.
PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

BANKING HOUSE OF

Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.
PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.
INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.
COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

SAFE INVESTMENTS.

Illinois Registered 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri County 10 per cent. Bonds.
Missouri School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Kansas School 10 per cent. Bonds.
Also, other choice 8 and 10 per cent. securities, payable in this City.
For sale below par by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on
MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and
ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

$150,000 IN RAILROAD BONDS will be received in payment for valuable real estate in Brooklyn. Apply to CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

(NOW NEARLY COMPLETED,)

7 PER CENT FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO., MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, NO. 10 WALL-ST.,
AND THE
MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO., NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
OFFER FOR SALE THE BALANCE OF THE
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE Sinking Fund Bonds
OF THE

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

COUPON BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, convertible into Registered at maturity of each coupon. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, January and July.

REGISTERED BONDS—In denominations of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000, (without coupons,) in form similar to United States Registered Bonds, transferable on the books of the company and issued anew to the holder. Interest 7 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, January, April, July, and October.

The merit of this security and the peculiar advantages possessed by the Registered Bonds in the quarterly payment of interest, and full PROTECTION against LOSS by FIRE, THEFT, or like exigencies, commend it favorably to all careful and judicious investors, and we cordially recommend it as the most desirable investment in the market.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.
Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.
Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.
Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.
Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.
To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.
To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.
To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.
The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.
D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

COLLECTIONS.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

(*The same as an Incorporated Bank,*)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.
4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

NEWARK, SOMERSET & STRAITSVILLE R. R. CO. OF OHIO.

First Mortgage 7 Per Cent.

GOLD BONDS.

This Road is now in successful operation, connecting with the Baltimore and Ohio and the Pennsylvania Central Railroads, thereby giving an outlet to the vast **Coal and Iron Mines** belonging to the said Company. For sale at **90** and interest by
VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company 7 Per Cent. GOLD BONDS.

Secured by a first mortgage on Road and by a first mortgage on a grant of **one million one hundred and sixty thousand acres** of the most valuable **Lumber Lands in Michigan**, free of tax. Coupon or registered. A first-class investment. For sale by
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 27 Pine-st., New-York.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE $300,000

JACKSON COUNTY, MISSOURI BONDS,
INTEREST AT THE RATE OF

EIGHT PER CENT.

Per annum, payable 1st of February and 1st of August.
TOTAL DEBT of the County, including these Bonds, is less than $375.000
Assessed valuation of property in 1870 was over....$16.000.000
Price **90** and accrued interest.
Further information furnished on application to
W. P. CONVERSE & CO., NO. 54 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

INSURANCE STOCKS AND SCRIPS wanted by E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, H. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing in a private family; is a good washer; can give best of City reference. Call at No. 132 West 23d-st., near 6th-av., at her present employer's, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or ladies' maid and seamstress, by a Protestant young woman, and fully competent to fill either situation; very best City testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS', OR CHAMBER-maid and laundress', or fine washing situation, by a very respectable young woman; is an excellent laundress; understands French fluting, and all kinds of fine work. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH dress-maker, a situation to go out by the day; cuts, fits, a first-class operator, and has unexceptionable references; terms very moderate; does all kinds of family sewing. Address No. 590 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young Protestant girl, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress, or taking care of children and sewing, or make herself useful; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS laundress in a private family; understands fluting, and can do up linens, &c., in superior style; best City reference. Call or address No. 233 East 46th-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-aged Protestant woman, a situation as lady's maid, or care of an invalid lady, or go as nurse; can do dress-making and plain sewing. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

FAMILIES IN CITY OR COUNTRY wanting first-class help, of all nationalities, in any capacity, can be suited immediately at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a private family; the best of reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION BY A colored woman; is a first-class cook; country or City; will make herself useful; good testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY OR COUNTRY supplied with servants of all nations, both Protestant and Catholic, by CARPENTER, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

AS HOTEL-HOUSEKEEPER—AN active Englishwoman accustomed to the duties; is well recommended. Call or address No. 147 Cedar-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SWEDISH girl in a private family, to make herself generally useful. Apply at No. 186 Avenue A, of C. SYREEN.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby; best of reference. Apply at 124 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman to do chamber-work or sewing; good reference from last place. Call at No. 583 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHLY competent woman as first-class cook; understands meats, soups, pastries, desserts, &c.; an excellent baker; will assist with the washing; no objection to the country; unobjectionable references. Call or address No. 206 East 28th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as child's nurse; can be trusted; or will assist in chamber-work; good reference. Call at last employer's, No. 321 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, a situation to do general housework in a private family. Call at No. 23 West 22d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., rear.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE man; is a good vegetable gardener; understands the care of horses, carriages, and is a good driver; can milk; willing to be generally useful; has good City reference. Address C. S., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN INDUSTRIOUS and willing man on a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses, driving, plain gardening and milking; is strictly temperate, and not afraid of work; will go for moderate wages; best of references. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; is a good City driver; best City references. Address, for two days, C. Y., Box No. 214 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (SWISS) A situation as gardener; he understands the care of horses and cows; is willing and obliging; good references. Call or address No. 309 Broome-st., near Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man capable of taking care of a gentleman's place; greenhouses, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, &c.; vegetable gardening, &c. Address M. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waiter, single, a situation in a private family; has good City references; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 215 West 35th-st., or No. 334 6th-av. J. K., waiter.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN, A SITUATION as useful man; good driver, gardener, or any work about a house; care of horses, cows, &c.; best testimonials; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, a situation as coachman; thoroughly understands his business; first-class City reference. Address E. G., Box 111 Post-office, Morrisania, N. Y.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a reliable and experienced middle-aged man; best of City reference; has no objection to the country. Address M. S., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's or farmer's place, by a strong, willing young man; thoroughly understands the care of horses, plain gardening, and milking; willing to make himself useful and not afraid of work; will go for moderate wages and has the best references. Apply or address at 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man, a situation as coachman; good groom and first-class driver; has thorough knowledge of the business, sober and obliging; best City references. Call or address O. MILLS, at private stable, No. 6 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BARTENDER or to drive a liquor-wagon by a respectable young man, who has been in the business, and can command a good trade; good references. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a Protestant young man; is a first-class servant. Address HENRY MIDDLETON, No. 52 Prince-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED German man as landscape gardener, or take charge of a country place; best of references given. Call at No. 84 Ridge-st., second floor.

HELP WANTED.

EMPLOYMENT.

I want 1,000 agents to canvass for the COMPLETE HERBALIST. I will give such terms and furnish such advertising facilities that no man need make less than $200 per month and all expenses—no matter whether he ever canvassed before or not. A premium of a new dress given to lady canvassers.
Address Dr. O. PHELPS BROWN, No. 21 Grand-st., Jersey City, N. J., and full particulars will be sent by return mail.

OUT-DOOR WORK.—OBTAINING SUBSCRIPTIONS to *The Aldine* is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send twenty-five cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

LIFE INSURANCE AGENCY.—AN OLD and well-established Mutual Life Insurance Company desires to secure the services of a suitable person to act as its General Agent for North and East New-Jersey, with offices at Jersey City. Address Box No. 299 Post-office Jersey City.

WANTED—IN A WHOLESALE HARDWARE store, a young man smart at figures and writing, and otherwise capable and willing to make himself generally useful. Address VULCAN, Box No. 158 *Times* Office, stating terms and qualifications.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED SALESMAN; must be familiar with merchant tailors' goods. Apply to WATERBURY, SMITH & CO., No. 51 Walker-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS,

Rue de Rivoli.
General reduction of prices.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Seven hundred drawing-rooms and bedrooms.
Elegantly furnished, at from 3 francs.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Breakfasts at 3 francs 50 centimes, wine included,
From 10 A. M. till 1 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Dinners at 5 francs, wine included,
Daily, at 6 P. M.
GRAND HOTEL DU LOUVRE, PARIS.
Reduction throughout.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID ROAD OR CARRIAGE horse; sound and stylish; about 15½ hands high; together with top wagon and harness, nearly new. Can be seen at Lambs' stables, 58th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., J. W. MARSHALL, owner.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A VERY fine gentleman's road horse, 15.3½ hands high, mahogany bay, eight years old, good style and action, excellent traveler, and of great endurance; can trot in three minutes; warranted sound and kind. Seen at BRIGGS' stables, No. 141 West 23d-st.

FOR SALE—SUPERIOR SORREL MARE, six years old, 15¾ hands, warranted sound and kind, free and stylish driver, fit for wagon; would suit a gentleman, or lady, or doctor; must be sold. Call at No. 86 King-st., in the butcher-shop.

FOR SALE—A VERY STYLISH BAY horse, 15¼ hands high, seven years old; extra fine under the saddle, and a splendid driver; warranted sound and kind; also, a basket phaeton, nearly new. Nos. 15 and 17 East 28th-st., near 5th-av.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL DARK CHESTNUT mare, 15 hands high, 6 years old, very gentle yet fast, perfectly sound; good for saddle and pony phaeton. Can be seen for three days at SLATER & SEAMAN'S, No. 105 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A GENTLEMAN'S turnout, consisting of a fine roadster, top and road wagon, lap robe, sheet, whip, &c. Can be seen at livery stable, No. 140 Pavonia-av., Jersey City.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A NO. 1 LARGE ROOMS, EN SUITE or single, on first or second floor, for gentleman and wife; excellent table; good neighborhood; terms moderate; references exchanged. Call at No. 271 West 11th-st.

NO. 7 WEST 25TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY furnished rooms to let, single or en suite; house and location desirable; opposite Hoffman House and overlooking Madison-square.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV. —Handsome furnished rooms, en suite or singly, for a party of gentlemen or family, with first-class board.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; reference required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 258 WEST 23D-ST.—FIRST-CLASS house, neighborhood and board; references exchanged.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST.—SUPERIOR board for families and gentlemen. References exchanged.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.—Open June 10. House new, 200 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED.—A lady, now sick, desires to obtain immediate board in a quiet country home for her daughter, two young children and nurse, where herself and remaining daughter can be accommodated later in the season if she is able to go; terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 4,535 New-York Post-office.

SUMMER BOARD AT AMENIA SEMINARY, Amenia, N. Y. Send for prospectus. S. F. FROST., A. M.

NEW-BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND, next house to St. Mark's Hotel, in Tompkins-av.—Elegant rooms to let, with or without board.

BOARD AT CORNWALL.—FIVE OR six cottage rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.
8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.
The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.
For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:
8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.
All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.
Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1871.

65th DIVIDEND.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF EIGHT PER CENT. has this day been declared, payable on demand. AUGUSTUS COLSON, Secretary.

BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.
CAPITAL.......$200,000
SURPLUS.......180,000
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.
JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD CO., ST. JOSEPH, MO., July 24, 1871.

THE COUPONS AND INTEREST ON the First Mortgage Eight per cent. Gold Bonds of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad Company, both Eastern and Western Divisions, due Aug. 15, 1871, at New-York, will be paid at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, in the City of New-York, free of tax.
THOMAS E. TOOTLE, Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1871.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF this Company have this day declared a Dividend of two (2) dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September prox., to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer-books.
The transfer-books will be closed from 2 P. M. Aug. 18 to the morning of Sept. 2.
J. C. BABCOCK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 3, 1871.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—A Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. has this day been declared on the stock of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, payable on the 15th instant, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange-place.
The books will close on Saturday, 5th instant, and be reopened 16th instant.
G. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, NORWICH, Conn., Aug. 3, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company will declare a Dividend of Five per Cent. on the 5th inst., payable on Wednesday, the 16th instant, at the Farmers Loan and Trust Company's office, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, to stockholders whose names are on the stock ledger, at the close of business on Saturday, the 5th instant.
G. L. PERKINS, Treasurer.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NO. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 29, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after 14th August next.
The transfer-books will be closed from the 1st to the 14th prox. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,936 14.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

ENGAGEMENT OF THE WORLD-FAMED Miss LYDIA THOMPSON AND HER NEW COMPANY.
The most complete and powerful comedy and burlesque organization either in this country or Europe.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 16, EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE until further notice, the new burlesque (written especially for this company) upon the well-known tale of
BLUE BEARD.
BLUE BEARD.
Supported by Miss LYDIA THOMPSON and every member of her new company. The performance will commence at 8 o'clock, with the farce of
GIVE A DOG A BAD NAME.
To avoid the rush at the time of opening the doors, SEATS SHOULD BE SECURED IN ADVANCE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. LOTTA.

First engagement at this Theatre of the versatile young comedienne LOTTA, who will appear on THIS and EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, in her dual characters of
LITTLE NELL and the MARCHIONESS,
in Mr. John Brougham's dramatization of Charles Dickens' celebrated novel of the "Old Curiosity Shop," SUPPORTED by a POWERFUL COMPANY.
MATINEE ON SATURDAY AT 1½.
Seats secured six days in advance.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE

WILL OPEN SEPT. 4,
With the eminent artistes, Mr. and Mrs. BANDMANN.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, production of the sensational drama, in three acts, entitled
A LIFE'S REVENGE.
FOURNECHET..............GEO. C. BONIFACE
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
MEG'S DIVERSION and farce of MY SON DIANA.
FRIDAY, Aug. 18, benefit of Mr. G. C. BONIFACE.

THE SCOTT CENTENARY.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL PARK, AUG. 15, 1871.
PROGRAMME.
Prayer by Rev. JOHN THOMSON, D. D.
Introductory Address by RICHARD IRVIN, Esq., President of the Scott Centenary Committee.
Address by WILLIAM WOOD, Esq.
Laying of Foundation Stone, and Presentation by RICHARD IRVIN, Esq.
Response by His Honor Mayor Hall.
Benediction.
Appropriate music by Robertson's Band.
The ceremonies will commence punctually at 4 P. M.
A. McKINLAY, Chairman Celebration Committee.

TERRACE GARDEN.

58th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Aug. 15,
JULLIEN'S GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS.
Admission, 50c. Proprietor, ERNST O. BERNETT.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

THEODORE THOMAS and his UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
THIS and EVERY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

THE TURF.

SARATOGA RACES.

SIX DAYS,
COMMENCING AUG. 16.
A very large number of horses, including all the best in America, are in attendance.
Excellent racing is anticipated.
W. R. TRAVERS, President.
C. WHEATLY, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

CENTENARY OF SIR WALTER SCOTT.

The members of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York are requested to meet at the Casino, (near the Mall,) in Central Park, on TUESDAY, the 15th inst., at 3½ o'clock precisely, to take part in the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of the monument to the memory of Sir Walter Scott.
By order of the President.
CHAS. HENDERSON, Secretary.

STEAMBOATS.

$2—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; [illegible] landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.
CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June [illegible] with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for [illegible] Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.—THE NEW, staunch, sea-going steamer FLORENCE, Capt. JOHN A. CARNIE, Jr., leaves Christopher-st., North River, 8:45 A. M.; Franklin-st., North River, 9 A. M.; Pier No. 4, North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier below Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. Leave the Beach, 4 P. M. Refreshments on board. The best surf and still water bathing in America. Also, superior picnic groves and rambles. Arrangements can be made for select parties. Inquire on board, or at No. 223 West-st.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.
Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.
EAST RIVER LINE.
Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th...1:30 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...5:30 P. M.
Sunday, 13th....6:30 A. M.	Sunday, 13th....3:00 P. M.
Sunday, 13th....6:30 P. M.	Monday, 14th....6:30 A. M.
Monday, 14th....3:00 P. M.	Tuesday, 15th....6:45 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th....3:00 P. M.	Wednesday, 16th 6:45 A. M.
Wednesday, 16th 3:00 P. M.	Thursday, 17th...6:45 A. M.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 12th...3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 12th...6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 15th....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 14th....3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 16th 7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 15th....3:30 P. M.
Thursday, 17th...8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 16th 3:30 P. M.
Friday, 18th.....8:00 A. M.	Thursday, 17th...3:00 P. M.
Saturday, 19th...3:30 P. M.	Friday, 18th.....3:30 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 3:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:00 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:00; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 27th-st. at 2:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, PENSION OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 3, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office, until the 1st of September, (proximo,) for eight hundred thousand (800,000) lithographed checks, for the use of the various Pension Agencies (fifty-nine in number) for the year 1872. Samples can be seen at this office, or at any United States Pension Agency.
Each bid must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by the bidder, with two competent sureties, that the bidder is engaged in the business of lithographing, and has the requisite facilities for the performance of the contract for which the bid is made in a satisfactory manner.
The proposal and guarantee should be superscribed with the place of residence of the signers, and the proper date.
The right to reject any and all bids that may be offered is reserved.
J. H. BAKER, Commissioner of Pensions.

THE FILTHY STREETS.

Results of the Recent Police Inspection.

Cleanliness the Exception Not the Rule.

Hundreds of Thoroughfares Extremely Filthy—The Board of Health at Last Aroused—Important Report of the City Sanitary Inspector.

The following is a synopsis of the reports made by the several Police Captains of the results of the inspection made on Saturday between 1 and 6 o'clock P. M., of the condition of the streets throughout the City. It will be seen that in very few places is the City in good sanitary condition, and in very many portions it is fouler than it ever was before.

FIRST PRECINCT.—Streets generally reported clean. Stagnant water in front of No. 146 Wall, Nos. 16 and 36 South William, No. 21 Pearl. Garbage in front of No. 92 Pearl, No. 22 Stone, No. 1 Marketfield. Pearl, between Whitehall and State, filthy.

SECOND PRECINCT.—Streets, lanes and alleyways generally clean and in good condition. Capt. LANG calls attention to the filthy condition of Fulton Market and its surroundings, with South-street from Peck-slip to Burling-slip.

THIRD PRECINCT.—The streets in good sanitary condition are Fulton, Greenwich, Barclay, Chambers, Duane, College-place, Hudson, West Broadway, (to Duane,) West, Bishop-lane. The streets which are filthy, or have stagnant water in them, are Vesey, Murray, Robinson, Church, Washington Park. Attention is called to the pile of oyster shells at the corner of Fulton and West streets.

Washington Market is not mentioned.

FOURTH PRECINCT.—The following streets are in bad sanitary condition, having sunken gutters with standing water: Batavia, Cherry, Cliff, Frankfort, James, Madison, Oak, Oliver, Roosevelt, South, and Water. The streets reported in good sanitary condition are Chatham, Catharine, Chestnut, Dover, Duane, Front, Ferry, Gold, Henry, James Slip, Jacob, Nassau, New-Bowery, North William, New-Chambers, Pearl, Rose, Spruce, Vandewater, and William. No garbage is reported in any of the streets.

FIFTH PRECINCT.—There was stagnant water in front of seventy-two houses in the following streets: West Broadway, Hudson, Greenwich, Washington, West, Staple, Collister, Franklin, Duane, Thomas, White, Walker, Lispenard, York, Saint John Lane. Collister and Caroline streets were found to be generally in very filthy condition. The remaining streets in the Precinct in good order.

SIXTH PRECINCT.—The following streets and lanes were very filthy: Donovans-lane, New Worth and Leonard streets. Garbage and stagnant water were found in some places in streets rated as generally in good condition. The following streets were named as greatly in need of repairs: Byard, Mulberry, Mott, Baxter, New Worth, Elm, with portions of Leonard, Centre and City Hall-place.

SEVENTH PRECINCT.—There was stagnant water in Division, Madison, Monroe, Water, South and Clinton streets. Division was generally filthy, as was East Broadway between Market and Catharine, Henry, from Pike to Catharine, Bermingham, Madison, from Rutgers to Catharine, Monroe, Hamilton, Cherry, Mechanics Alley, Pelham, Pike slip and Rutgers slip.

EIGHTH PRECINCT.—Portions of Bleecker, Grand, Greene, West Houston, Prince, Spring, Sullivan, Thompson, Wooster, Canal, Clark, and South Fifth-avenue were filthy; and there were accumulations of garbage and ashes in front of many of the houses, and in many places the gutters were choked.

NINTH PRECINCT.—Gansevoort-street is filthy; there is stagnant water in West Fourth-street, Greenwich-avenue, Seventh-avenue, Tenth-avenue, Hudson, Perry, West, West Tenth and Washington streets; and Waverley-place, (Little Twelfth-street,) is in an exceedingly filthy condition, with a large pond of water at West-street, with a green surface, and has long been a nuisance.

TENTH PRECINCT.—General condition of Chrystie-street very bad; has been so for months. Forsyth, Allen, Essex, Division, was bad. In this Precinct the greater part of the streets were in good condition, and ashes and garbage generally removed. Several of the streets reported in good general condition had a few pools of stagnant water.

ELEVENTH PRECINCT.—The filthy streets were Ridge, Clinton, Pitt, Willett, Sheriff, Rivington, Stanton, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth and Thirteenth. Generally the streets were in very bad condition, the pavements broken, causing stagnant water in many places.

TWELFTH PRECINCT.—There was stagnant water at One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Second-avenue, One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Third-avenue, One Hundred and Twelfth-street and Fourth-avenue, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between First and Second avenues, and in front of Nos. 333 and 335 East One Hundred and Fifteenth-street. The general condition of the streets in the precinct is good.

THIRTEENTH PRECINCT.—The streets found to be filthy in places were Norfolk, Suffolk, Clinton, Ridge, Pitt, Willett, Sheriff, Columbia, Cannon, Lewis, Goerck, Mangin, Tompkins, East Rivington, Delancey, Broome, Hester, Division, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, Front, Scammel, Jackson and Corlear. The only clean streets in the precinct were South, Grand and East Broadway.

FOURTEENTH PRECINCT.—Stagnant water in Baxter-street, from No. 111 to No. 119; Bleecker, from No. 2 to No. 68; Bowery, No. 252; Broome, No. 371 to No. 394; Canal, from Bowery to Broadway; Centre, Canal to Broome and Crosby; East Houston, Broadway to Bowery; Elizabeth, Elm, Grand, Hester, Howard, Jersey, Marion, Mott, Mulberry, Prince and Spring. In these streets there was stagnant water in front of 374 houses. In the same streets, excepting Bowery, Broome, Centre, Centre Market-place, Howard and Jersey, there was garbage lying in front of seventy-eight houses. Baxter, Crosby, East Houston, Jersey, Mott and Mulberry were generally unclean, and there was a large number of defective gutters in all parts of the Precinct.

FIFTEENTH PRECINCT.—All the thoroughfares are reported in good condition, except Fourth, Eighth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Bleecker, Fourth-avenue, Mercer, Greene, Wooster and Macdougal streets, in all of which there was standing water or defective gutters.

SIXTEENTH PRECINCT.—The following streets were filthy: Sixteenth, Seventeenth and Twenty-sixth. Those in middling condition were Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first and Twenty-seventh. There was little garbage or stagnant water in the Precinct, and a number of streets were found very clean.

SEVENTEENTH PRECINCT.—The filthy streets were Fifth, Eleventh and Thirteenth, from Second-avenue to Avenue B, as also Extra-place, an alley; First-avenue and Avenue A, from Houston to Fourteenth-street; Houston, from Bowery to Avenue B; First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth, from Second-avenue to Avenue B; Sixth-street, from Avenue B to First-avenue; Twelfth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B; and Fourteenth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue B, were all in bad condition from stagnant water, bad gutters and garbage.

EIGHTEENTH PRECINCT.—First-avenue, Avenues A, B, C and D are filthy with stagnant water. All the cross-streets from Fourteenth to Twenty-seventh, in the greater part of their surface, are filthy with stagnant water. The only streets in good condition are Fourth-street, Lexington, Third, and Second avenues; Irving, Rutherford, Livingston, and Gramercy places, and Broadway-alley.

NINETEENTH PRECINCT.—Portions of Fifth, Second, Fourth, Madison and Lexington avenues were in bad condition from standing water. Ashes and garbage were found in Forty-eighth, Fifty-second, Sixtieth, Seventy-third, Forty-sixth, Sixty-first, Seventy-seventh, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, fifty-seventh, Fifty-ninth and Forty-fourth streets; and there were a large number of defective gutters.

TWENTIETH PRECINCT.—The streets named as in bad condition as to garbage or stagnant water were Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth, Forty-first, Ninth-avenue, Tenth-avenue, and an alley out of Thirty-third-street. In all of these, and in the few streets rated as fair, the gutters were defective in places.

TWENTY-FIRST PRECINCT.—Third-avenue gutters foul, First-avenue, from Thirty-sixth to Forty-second-street, filthy; portions of Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth, Thirty-eighth streets were filthy, and some of them in places exceedingly so. In these and some of the streets rated as in passable order, there were a great many houses in front of which were ashes, garbage, or stagnant water.

TWENTY-SECOND PRECINCT.—The streets in bad condition from defective pavements or gutters were parts of Forty-third, Forty-eighth, Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, west of Eighth-avenue; Broadway, Tenth-avenue, Eleventh-avenue, and many places in these streets were exceedingly filthy from stagnant water, ashes and garbage.

TWENTY-THIRD PRECINCT.—In good condition, except as follows: Garbage in gutter, Eighty-fourth-street and Avenue B. Stagnant water, Ninetieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues; Ninety-first-street, between Fourth and Madison avenues; Ninety-second-street, at First-avenue; One Hundred and Fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues; One Hundred and Sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues; One Hundred and Tenth-street, between Second and Third avenues.

The Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, and Twenty-sixth Precincts do not cover actual territory.

TWENTY-SEVENTH PRECINCT.—Carlisle, Fulton, Greenwich, Morris, Thames and Washington, within the boundaries of this precinct, were in a very filthy condition from garbage and stagnant water. Thames and Carlisle were especially dangerous to public health from these causes.

TWENTY-EIGHTH PRECINCT.—Stagnant water in front of Nos. 318 and 338 West, No. 171 Downing, Nos. 1 and 3 Clarke; in gutters in front of from No. 8 to No. 28 Sullivan, in Bedford from Commerce to Barrow. There was garbage in gutters in Varick-street from No. 181 to No. 223, and in King from No. 49 to No. 121. The foul streets were Spring, from Hudson to Varick; Clark, from Broome to Spring; Hudson, from No. 340 to No. 435; Charlton, from No. 85 to No. 103; Clarkson, from No. 14 to No. 39, and Houston (west) from No. 226 to No. 300. The gutters were clean except in portions of Canal, Sullivan and Clarke streets.

TWENTY-NINTH PRECINCT.—The filthy streets are Seventeenth, from Sixth to Seventh avenues; Eighteenth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue; Nineteenth, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirty-first, Thirty-third, Thirty-fifth and Forty-first streets, between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Portions of Fourth, Sixth and Seventh avenues, between Fourteenth and Forty-second streets were filthy, and there was standing water in front of but few houses, the gutters in many places were in bad condition, and the garbage had not been removed in some cases. The only thoroughly clean street, in good condition, was Fifth-avenue.

THIRTIETH PRECINCT.—The streets in bad sanitary condition from stagnant water are parts of Tenth-avenue, Twelfth-avenue, Broadway, Manhattan and Lawrence. A running stream leaves One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and Broadway in bad condition; One Hundred and Eleventh-street, between Broadway and Eleventh-avenue, in bad order, and there are filthy alleys at Nos. 10 and 44 One Hundred and Tenth-street. Standing water all along the Boulevard from One Hundred and Fifteenth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street.

THIRTY-FIRST PRECINCT.—There is stagnant water in Sixty-seventh-street, near Eleventh-avenue; Sixty-eighth-street, corner Boulevard; Seventy-first-street, between Ninth and Tenth-avenues; Seventieth-street, at Tenth-avenue and Boulevard; Eightieth-street and Eleventh-avenue, Eighty-second-street and Boulevard; Eighty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, Ninetieth-street and Broadway, One Hundredth-street and Ninth-avenue, One Hundred and Ninth-street and Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Sixth street and Tenth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street and Broadway. There is garbage in the streets at Sixty-fourth-street and Ninth-avenue, Sixty-fifth-street and Tenth-avenue, Eighty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, Broadway, from Ninety-seventh to Ninety-eighth streets, One Hundredth-street and Ninth-avenue, One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenues, and Seventieth-street, at Ninth-avenue, are reported in a very filthy condition.

THIRTY-SECOND PRECINCT.—Foul stables are reported in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh-street; hog-pens in like condition in One Hundred and Twenty-seventh, One Hundred and Eighty-first and One Hundred and Forty-eighth. The following streets are in bad sanitary condition from garbage or stagnant water: One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Fiftieth, One Hundred and Sixtieth, One Hundred and Forty-second, One Hundred and Forty-third, One Hundred and Seventy-fifth, One Hundred and Sixty-first, One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, Kingsbridge road and Eighth-avenue. Special mention is made of One Hundred and Fifty-seventh-street, near Tenth-avenue, where there are hog-pens, stagnant water, garbage and the contents from the sinks of houses in Tenth-avenue.

These reports were presented at a meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday afternoon, and were referred to the Sanitary Committee. At the same session, Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, presented a lengthy report on the same subject, presenting the same facts in substance, and ending with a recommendation that the Board of Police be requested to enforce the provisions of the Sanitary code for the attainment of cleanliness and good condition in the public thoroughfares. It was also recommended that a number of streets be cleaned oftener than required by the contract, and both of these recommendations were adopted. Also, a list of streets needing repairs was submitted, and referred to the Department of Public Works. The following is the report of Dr. MORRIS:

BUREAU OF SANITARY INSPECTION,
HEALTH DEPARTMENT, NO. 301 MOTT-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1871.

To the Board of Health of the Health Department:

GENTLEMEN: During the past week the Bureau of Sanitary Inspection was directed by the Sanitary Committee of your Board to examine and make official reports upon the sanitary condition of the streets, gutters, alleys and public places within the City. First—With reference to their cleanliness. Second—As to the condition of the pavements. Third—Whether paved or not, and also to make the usual complaints for orders on such places as are found in filthy conditions, belonging to private parties. Based upon these reports, and from personal observation, I beg leave to present the following report:

The sanitary necessity required to keep and promote conditions of public health exacts constant efforts on the part of sanitary officers. Preventable causes affecting public health should be controlled, unpreventable causes rapidly removed or destroyed. To accomplish these ends, I beg leave to present the following facts and suggestions: First in importance is the cleanliness of public streets, gutters and places. With a high temperature, vegetable and animal decomposition and putrefaction are some of the most fertile factors affecting public health. Non-enforcement of sanitary ordinances by Police authority, allowing the throwing of garbage and house refuse of all kinds into the public streets, is one of the most fruitful sources of unhealthy conditions. Streets and gutters thoroughly cleaned of all filth in the morning, are found again in filthy conditions at evening, and, upon inspection, this accumulation is found to be composed principally of house refuse and garbage. This is a preventable condition. Daily cleaning and thorough disinfection will remove and destroy its bad effects, and prevent its becoming a source of disease. Diarrhea, cholera morbus, sporadic cholera and with certain other factors when present, Cholera, typhoid fever, and possibly other diseases, are direct results of filthy, neglected streets, gutters and premises. Decomposition immediately and rapidly progresses under the influence of heat and moisture, and in such streets and gutters where this refuse garbage is thrown, mephitic odors are being constantly eliminated. In the densely populated districts, as in the Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eleventh, Fourteenth, eastern portions of Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Twenty-first, western portions of Sixteenth, Twentieth, Fifth, Eighth and Ninth Wards, and about Washington Fulton, and Catharine Markets, these offensive conditions are constant. 2. Street Pavements.—It is found that where the streets are paved with the old cobble-stone, as a general rule there are numerous pools of stagnant water, caused by holes and uneven surfaces, which have supervened upon neglected repairs. In the Seventh Ward, portions of Fourth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Wards, these conditions are very bad. It is impossible to clean or keep properly cleaned such streets, or keep them in a good sanitary condition. No amount of cleaning will keep deep holes dry, it being impossible to take up the water by any present appliances. The rain-fall fills them, to be evaporated by the sun's rays; and at the same time offensive emanations are thrown off by the constant stirring of passing vehicles. Such marked improvements and evidently better sanitary conditions follow the removal of cobble-stone pavements when substituted by the smooth Belgian, which presents a smooth, uniform surface, that strongly urges this sanitary improvement, and therefore it is urgently recommended that the latter pavement, or one equally uniform, be substituted for the former as rapidly as possible. 3. Disinfection.—In view of the immediate danger from the present condition of the streets and gutters, as enumerated in the accompanying list, in certain sections of the City, and around markets, and of the great expense attending the constant daily cleaning, a thorough daily disinfection should be performed. This measure would arrest decomposition and fermentation until such time as the accumulations could be removed. 4. Police authority and control.—This most important adjunct should by no means be neglected. Were the sections of the Sanitary Code referring to the matters of throwing garbage and other filth into the public streets aforesaid, much of this evil could be remedied. The constant presence of the Police patrol in the streets, if these violations were followed by arrest, would soon put a stop to these filthy practices. It is unnecessary to dilate upon these causes of ill health. They are patent to all. The results, in an increased mortality by diarrhœal diseases, are but too evident. In view of these facts, such measures for prevention are therefore recommended as will result in removing causes affecting the public health. Piers and Bulkheads.—The piers of the City are, as at present reported, in a very fair condition of cleanliness. The entrances thereto, particularly those of the east side, are not properly graded, paved or drained, giving rise to collections of mud and filth, which could be entirely prevented by proper paving and grading. The bulkheads on the east side of the City are also mostly not paved or graded, and are full of holes and depressions, in which water and filth collect. Specific complaints have been made by the Health Inspectors against these defects in pavement and cleanliness of pier entrances and bulkheads. Markets.—The sanitary condition of Washington and West Washington Markets, also Fulton, Catherine and other public markets, are well known, and although the Inspectors are constantly making complaints of their filthy condition, their reference to the proper authorities in control fails to afford the proper relief. The defects as observed by the Health Inspectors are: First, from original faulty construction; second, from overcrowding; third, from lack of proper sewerage, drainage and ventilation; fourth, from an almost total neglect to inforce the prompt and proper removal of garbage and other refuse matter. As at present managed, they are festering sinks of corruption and pollution, and a public disgrace to our City. First—It is recommended that such unpaved streets and avenues not enumerated in the street-cleaning contract of 1865, and those under the heading. "Streets needing daily and tri-weekly cleaning" be cleaned by special contract during the months of August and September, until the 15th of October, and in order to secure this much-needed end, it is respectfully suggested that the Inspector of the Street-cleaning Bureau be directed to request the Street-cleaning Commission (under whose sole jurisdiction this power has been delegated by the laws of 1870 and 1871) to have this necessary sanitary measure immediately commenced, and carried on during that time. Second—It is respectfully recommended that such streets and avenues as are indicated by the heading of "Streets needing repairing," be referred to the Department of Public Works, with the request that they be immediately repaved with Belgian or other equally good pavement, or where it is possible to put street pavement in good repair, that it be down without delay. Also, such streets as are reported in bad condition from absence of all pavement, be paved at once, and included in the street-paving contract. These measures are urged as sanitary necessities. *Third*—Disinfection. It is urgently recommended that disinfection of our streets, gutters, market premises and places wherever found in filthy condition, be immediately ordered to be done under the direction of the City Sanitary Inspector, by use of such means as may be devised by the Sanitary Committee. *Fourth*—Police control. It is recommended that in accordance with sections 11 and 12 of the Sanitary code, the Board of the Department of Police be specially requested and ordered to cause to be enforced the following sections of the Sanitary code, by enjoining upon the Police Patrol special watchfulness and arrest of all parties found violating the same, viz.: 1. Food—Sections 29, 30, 33, 34, 36, 37, 38. 2. Filth—Sections 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 92, 93, 94, 95, 98, 100, 102, 103, 106, 108, 109, 112, 113, 114, 117, 119, 120.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
MOREAN MORRIS,
City Sanitary Inspector.

MYSTERIOUS EXPLOSION

Part of a Building Blown Up in Jersey City.

Several Houses Destroyed by Fire—Three Persons Killed and Others Seriously Injured—Suspicious Circumstances Connected with the Origin of the Catastrophe.

The fire in Jersey City, yesterday morning, was one of the most terrible in its consequences that has ever occurred in the history of the city. Little by little throughout yesterday its full extent became known, as the members of the Fire Department gradually unearthed the bodies buried in the ruins. But even yet it is not known that all the dreadful consequences have been discovered, three dead bodies having been found, while of other persons known to have been in the buildings a short time before the fire, no trace has yet been discovered.

The explosion occurred in a drinking saloon on the south-west corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, at about 12:20 o'clock. Policemen and others who were in the vicinity of the building say that the explosion threw down the east and north sides of the old frame structure in which it occurred, and that immediately the interior was enveloped in flames. The buildings in the immediate neighborhood felt the force of the shock, windows and shutters being broken through by the concussion. The fire spread rapidly, and before 2 o'clock A. M. seven stores and the homes of three families were burned out. All the buildings were of wood, cheap, low structures, dry as tinder, and most of them furnished with inflammable material. The one in which the fire first broke out was owned by a Mrs. SMITH, daughter of the late SAMUEL DAVIDSON, to whose estate it formerly belonged, and was occupied by Messrs. DE RUNCEY & MCGHEE, who were engaged in the liquor and fruit selling business, and whose wares occupied the ground floor and the cellar. The building was an old one, newly fitted up and quite respectable in appearance, the upper floor being occupied as a dwelling by Mr. SMITH (whose wife was the owner) and his family. Next to this building, on the Montgomery-street side, was a small two-story frame building, the ground floor of which was occupied by ALEXANDER WILSON, real estate agent; J. W. ELLISON, stationer; HENRY C. POOLE, jeweler; H. AHRONS, fancy goods dealer, and Mrs. B. HAINES, milliner. Each of the stores were narrow little shops, and stocked with a very light supply of goods. The upper floor was occupied by the families of Mr. AHRONS and Mr. HAINES. The fire spread no further than the millinery store, which was only slightly injured, the others being totally destroyed with their contents.

On the Washington-street side stores Nos. 123 and 125 were occupied respectively by J. P. TOWNSEND, butcher, and F. SPENGEMAN, barber; the upper floor by a Mr. SHARPE and W. H. NEAR, with their families. TOWNSEND's market and Mr. SHARPE's dwelling were burned out, the barber-shop and dwelling overhead being only damaged by water. The losses are as follows:

The buildings destroyed all belonged to the Davidson estate, and their only material value consisted in the fact that they were located on the most prominent business thoroughfare in the city. They were insured for their full value in Newark and New-York insurance companies, and could therefore be rented at good prices. DE RUNCEY & MCGHEE, the proprietors of the saloon, have an insurance of $7,000 on their stock and $1,300 on their fixtures and furniture, in the following companies: Washington, of New-York, $2,000; Yonkers, of New-York, $1,500; North British Mercantile, of New-York, $2,500, and State, of this city, $2,500. Mr. WILSON, the real estate agent, estimates his loss at $300, which is fully insured. ELLISON's loss is $800; insured in the Hudson County Insurance Company, of this city, for $600. Mr. WILLIAM H. POOLE, the jeweler, calculates his losses at $2,000, on which there is no insurance. The loss sustained by Mrs. HAINES, the milliner, is calculated at $500; covered by insurance. G. AHRONS, who occupied the millinery-store adjoining ELLISON's, has sustained a loss of $1,000 on his stock and $1,000 on the house and furniture. He is fully covered by insurance in the Commercial and Germania Insurance Companies of New-York. FRED. SPENGEMAN claims to have sustained damages to the amount of $500 by water and robbery, his shop having been both flooded and gutted. TOWNSEND, the proprietor of the meat market, sustained a loss of $500, which is fully insured. More terrible by far than the explosion and the destruction of property was the loss of human life, and the incurable injuries inflicted upon others who survive. Three dead bodies have been recovered—others may still lie buried at the bottom of the heap of ruins—and two injured persons have been conveyed to the hospital in a suffering condition. The dead are Mrs. JENNIE SMITH, who lived over the store in which the explosion occurred, Miss EMELINE, sister-in-law to Mrs. SMITH, (a young lady of seventeen years,) and JOHN PERRINE, a boy aged eleven, who resided with the family. The injured are Mrs. ROBERT SHARP and her mother-in-law, Mrs. SHARP. The former, who had recently given birth to a child, was so seriously burned upon her hands, face and arms, that it is said she cannot survive. The shock of the first explosion being followed with a rush of flame and smoke, the occupants of the upper floor of the building had barely time to escape. The family of Mr. SMITH was a large one, consisting of eight persons, five of whom escaped uninjured. Mrs. SMITH landed safely down upon the ground, but returned to get her trunk, when the flames caught her clothing, and she was burned to death. Her body was found while the fire was still burning, the falling of the stairway having thrown her lifeless form from the upper room to the ground. The body of Miss EMMELINE SMITH was found among the ruins, burned to a cinder. It is supposed that she was asleep, and did not escape from her room. JOHN PERRINE was not seen after he retired to his room for the night until his blackened and lifeless body was taken out of the heap of ruins yesterday afternoon.

It is barely possibly that the bodies of DE RUNCEY and MCGHEE, the proprietors of the store in which the explosion took place, may yet be found in the ruins, but it is generally supposed that the full extent of the death-list has been reached.

The scenes that attended the explosion, the destruction of the adjoining buildings and the search for the bodies of the dead were witnessed by large crowds of spectators. The first scenes are thus described by an eye-witness: I was standing on the corner in front of the Second National Bank. It was about 12:10. Suddenly I heard a loud report, quickly followed by a second detonation. The wall on Washington-street was blown half way across the street, filling the air with flying bricks and pieces of wood. I was stunned by the concussion, but quickly recovered. I looked across the street and saw the corner building in flames; I ran to box No. 7 and found it had been pulled; I ran back to the burning building and dashed into the butcher-shop and ran up stairs; there I found Mr. SHARP and family hurriedly engaged in packing up their furniture; the children were standing around crying; I knew that the flames would spread rapidly from the nature of the material on which it fed, so I grasped two of the children and carried them to the street. All of this family escaped, as did the family over the barber-shop. I saw a woman jump out of the second-story window over the liquor-store, and heard screams inside the building. It was impossible to reach the interior of the corner house, as the flames had wrapped completely around it. The Fire Department arrived shortly after the explosions, and in as short time the fire was under control.

Miss MARTIN detailed her experience as follows: I retired last night at 11 o'clock. I slept in the same room with Mrs. SMITH and her little grandson, JOHN PERRINE. As it was very warm I pulled a mattress off one of the beds and threw it upon the floor, and lay upon it. JOHNNY PERRINE lay by my side. About 12 o'clock I was awakened by a loud report, as though a gun had been discharged in the room. I felt JOHNNY crawl over me and lost sight of him in the darkness. A second explosion occurred, and I felt a rush of hot air, and then a stream of cold air poured in upon me. As soon as the second explosion occurred, I smelt the smoke, but did not yet realize what was the matter. But I was not long left in doubt, for a stream of fire burst through the floor. I saw Mrs. SMITH disappear through the door. I followed, but could hear nothing of her. I started for the stairs and tried to go down, but the flames came through the wall and cut off my retreat. My hair caught fire, and I almost lost my senses. I struggled back to the door of the room. I had just left, but found the room filled with fire and smoke. All around me there was nothing but fire and smoke. I knew I must get to the open air soon or I would die. I gathered my clothes about me to protect me as much as possible, and dashed through the fire across the room, and jumped from a window to the ground. My right leg was broken by the fall, and my back was hurt also. My face, hands and neck were burned shockingly as I ran through the fire. I was taken to SANDS' drug-store, and then to MERCEIN's, where my wounds were dressed, and then I was taken to the hospital. I suffer very much, but am grateful to have escaped with my life.

Mrs. SMITH, the mother-in-law of the unfortunate lady who was burned, said: I was sleeping in the room with MARY JANE and my grandson, JOHNNY PERRINE. I was awakened by an explosion beneath me, and knew that something bad had happened. I started up and ran out of the room and along the hall to the back window. I was so terrified that I did not know what to do. I stepped out on the roof of Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON's real estate office. Then I thought of the child I had left in the room behind me, and I tried to go back. But I could not get back, for the flames burst out upon me and burned me very badly. I cried out for the child, but heard no answer, and was obliged to go away, for the fire was burning and I could not stand it. I got down off the roof—I don't know how—and got into the street, and was taken to the hospital.

The cause of the explosion still remains a mystery. It appears that there were two, one following immediately after the other, the force of which sent boards, timbers, bottles and chairs flying into the middle of the street, breaking down the wooden walls of the building, and shattering the buildings across the street. What caused this explosion was the question that agitated thousands who conversed upon the subject yesterday, and it was generally admitted that while there was a mystery surrounding the breaking out of the fire the circumstances were very suspicious. Messrs. DE RUNCEY and MCGHEE have not been seen since they closed up their place about half an hour before the explosion. Only one clue has been discovered to their movements, and that only points to the fact that MCGHEE contemplated a hasty departure. He went to his boarding-house, at the corner of Washington and York-streets, immediately upon closing his place, and took his little son down the street to the house of Mrs. MCGHEE, who had recently separated from her husband, and there left the lad, returning to his boarding-house and to his bed. Since that time nothing has been heard of his whereabouts. Dr. RUNCEY was known to be in the store late at night, and it is said that he left in company with his partner, but concerning this there are contradictory statements, many hinting that there had been a quarrel between the partners, and threats of violence. Did MCGHEE murder his partner, and fire the building to conceal his crime? is a question asked by hundreds of eager inquirers. The fact that there was a heavy insurance upon the stock altogether above its value, seems to give color to the supposition that a deliberate attempt had been made by the partners to swindle the insurance companies, and their disappearance is accounted for by the supposition that, becoming alarmed at the fatal consequences of their work, they fled to escape punishment. Mrs. DE RUNCEY states that Mr. DE RUNCEY left his watch at home before leaving his house on Sunday evening, a fact that she takes for proof that he did not contemplate leaving the place. The poor woman is nearly distracted, and anxiously inquires if any trace has been discovered of his whereabouts.

Early yesterday Detective DOYLE arrested HUGH MULLIGAN, the bar-tender, who, of course, denies all knowledge of the cause of the explosion. He was committed to the City Prison to await the result of the investigation, which is to be held immediately.

The supposition that the building was intentionally fired, which is thought to be the only reasonable explanation, is further confirmed by the fact that DE RUNCEY is a man of doubtful credit and reputation, who has been drifting from place to place in Jersey City, making a decided failure in each of his business enterprises. Of his partner but little is known. The funerals of the victims will take place to-morrow.

The Hildise Bund Festival.

The Hildise Bund festival, at Hamilton Park yesterday, was largely attended by the members of this extensive co-operative organization and their families, who fully enjoyed the occasion. The festivities of the afternoon, including a procession and an oration by the Bunde's President, were followed by a Summer-night's festival in the evening, which was continued until a late hour. The Belvedere, which was devoted to dancing, was brilliantly illuminated in the evening. The Hildise Bund is composed of about 180 divisions, extending throughout the Middle, Eastern and Western States, numbering about 7,000 members. The City divisions, about eighty in number, contain about 3,000 members, nearly all of whom participated with their families in yesterday's festivities. During the first eighteen months the organization expended $12,000 in aid of disabled members, and a balance of $18,060 is now on hand.

Visit of Albany Militia.

Major SCHWARZMANN's Cavalry squadron arrived in this City yesterday morning by the Albany steamer, and was received by the First and Third Cavalry Regiments and Capt. KLEIN's Independent Cavalry squadron, by whom the visitors were escorted to the Bellevue at the foot of Eightieth-street. A committee, of which Col. BUDKE was Chairman, had made ample arrangements to entertain the visitors at the Park, which, during the day, was visited by a number of officers and members of the City militia organizations.

Eichenkranz Festival.

The festivities of the Eichenkranz Musical Society, which, about a year since, was formed by the consolidation of two other societies, and since then has been rapidly gaining in popularity, took place yesterday, at the Rheinhust Park. It was largely patronized by the numerous friends of the organization. A feature of the affair was a burlesque performance, representing a "female orchestra," and other comicalities, which caused an unlimited amount of amusement. The festivities were concluded by a Summer night's festival, which was continued until late.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

GEORGE BYRNES, who committed an outrage in the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, about a year ago, was yesterday committed to the Tombs by Recorder HACKETT.

A decline in the profits of the Erie Railway Company has forced an unwonted economy upon the Directors. An official printed salary reduction notification has been sent all employes. Over 100 have been dismissed from the General Office, and the following departments discontinued: Bureau of Records, Bureau of Economy, Way Bill Department. The Way Bill business has been transferred to the Auditor's Department.

JAMES RILEY, driver of stage No. 164 of the Eighth-street line, was arrested, yesterday, by A. S. EVANS, of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for driving a disabled horse. When ordered to stop, RILEY, who was evidently the worse for drink, struck at EVANS with his whip, and was very abusive. He was locked up in the Fifteenth Precinct Station-house, and afterwrrd committed by Judge COX on the double charge of driving a lame horse, and assault on the officer.

On Saturday evening, at 9½ o'clock, MICHAEL GEARY was shot by an unknown man in the Bowery Garden, and taken to the Police Head-quarters, where his wounds were found to be of a serious character. Yesterday TIMOTHY HARRINGTON presented himself at the Tenth Precinct Station, and stated that he shot GEARY in self-defense. Judge SCOTT committed him to await the result of the injuries.

The Umbrella Makers met last night at Cooper Institute, their President, Mrs. E. M. LEONARD, in the chair. It was expected that Mrs. WOODHULL would speak there, and, in fact, she was there a little while previous to the calling of the meeting to order. Receiving no request to speak—the President had not then arrived, she left—and the meeting was simply a routine business meeting.

The North-eastern Saengerbund held a meeting last evening, at Germania Hall, to settle the financial affairs of the late Singing Festival. It appearing that the loss on the Festival amounted to between $3,000 and $4,000, a levy of $3 a head on the singers was resolved upon to supply the deficiency.

It is often a matter of wonder to the average pedestrian whether the owners of new buildings have the right to occupy the sidewalk with lumber or perhaps fence it in and turn the entire foot travel into the street. On Broadway this is always the case somewhere, to the great discomfiture of the public.

Christ Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, has lately become very prominent in respect to its musical arrangements. The sum of $12,000 is annually applied for the maintenance of the choir. This is undoubtedly the largest sum appropriated for church musical purposes in America.

Companies D and E of the Fifth Regiment were, yesterday, engaged at the Lion Park at sharpshooting practice, which attracted a large attendance of visitors. Companies F and K of the same regiment will engage in a similar drill, at the Hamilton Park, on Wednesday next.

EUGENE ORTNER, of Newark, N. J., yesterday received two severe stabs in the left arm from a knife in the hands of HATTIE ADAMS, with whom he was quarreling at her residence, No. 55 West Houston-street. The woman was arrested by Officer KEANE, and is now locked up.

There was an affray Saturday night at No. 113 Bowery, in which TIMOTHY HARRINGTON was shot and seriously wounded. MICHAEL GEANY, who fired the shot, escaped, but yesterday surrendered himself to Capt. DAVIS, at the Tenth Precinct Station-house.

CHARLES MILLER, of No. 20 Mulberry-street, a German, and MICHAEL CLAREY, an Irishman, of No. 164 Leonard-street, had a fight yesterday, in which the Irishman was severely worsted, having his ears cut and receiving a scalp wound. MILLER was arrested.

The President of the New-York Gas Company says, in reply to the statement of a correspondent whose complaint appeared in the TIMES, yesterday, that the pavement will be relaid on concrete, and not on sand, in Broadway near the Bowling-green.

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, THOMAS MCSHEELY was committed for trial on a charge of striking ANTHONY ABBERTON, of No. 437 First-avenue, on the head with a butcher's cleaver, on the 3d of July last. There was no provocation for the offense.

Last evening about 8 P. M. a fire broke out in the second story and attic of the frame house No. 37 Baxter-street. The fire was caused by the falling of a gas-fixture. The house was occupied by WILLIAM FETTEN as a lodging-house. But little damage was done.

MARTIN GASS, the assistant foreman of engine No. 32, was yesterday dismissed from the Fire Department for taking a watch from the body of MICHAEL FINN, one of the victims of the *Westfield* disaster, while he, with others, was taking the bodies ashore.

JAMES MULHEARN, of Brooklyn, slightly intoxicated, fell off the front platform of car No. 7 of the Ninth-avenue line last evening. A compound fracture of the arm was the result. Why are not guards put on the front platforms of all street-cars?

ADOLPH WIRTH, of No. 505 East Sixth-street, while at work yesterday on the building No. 26 Rivington-street, fell from the third story to the ground, dislocating and fracturing both ankles. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

The St. David's Benevolent Society of this City will hold its fifth annual picnic at Elm Park, Staten Island, on Wednesday, 23d inst. As it is a Welsh society, it is probable that every Welsh family within call will be present.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, MICHAEL NOONAN, of No. 454 West Twentieth-street, was committed for having in his employment an engineer named ANDREW OBERSTHAM, who had no license.

About twenty bids for paving, sewering, curbing, guttering, &c., were to have been opened yesterday by Commissioner TWEED and Controller CONNOLLY, but the opening has been postponed until noon today.

CHARLES BARBER, aged eleven years, residing at No. 1,309 Second-avenue, fell, yesterday, from a swing on the roof of the house, and striking his head against the chimney received injuries from which he died.

Union-square begins to present the same desert and up-turned look which marked Washington-square for so many months. Thus far, no special object seems to be held in view except pulling down trees.

It is hardly likely that the Union Depot, in Forty-second-street, will be opened Sept. 1, as was intended. There is yet a great deal to be done in the enormous edifice before it can be made ready.

A fire broke out last night in the rear of No. 78 Crosby-street, occupied by A. OTT & Co., hat manufacturers. The fire burnt through into a carpenter-shop occupied by H. S. PAPE. Damage trifling.

Justice DOWLING yesterday committed JOHN D. PRESTON and THOMAS C. BRYANT, on a charge of stealing three tickets from New-York to New-Orleans, worth $150, from SYLVESTER STRUPP, of Hoboken, N. J.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER is said to be engaged on an elaborate review of the life of WASHINGTON IRVING. He is an admirer of that writer, and is in possession of many quaint stories of his life.

An Irishman named COLLINS committed suicide yesterday by swallowing Paris green at his residence, No. 10 Gansevoort-street. Intemperance was the cause. He was forty-four years old.

JAMES HOOLAHAN, last night, in a drunken fight with his wife, knocked her down and injured her so severely that she had to be sent to the Park Hospital. HOOLAHAN was arrested.

MARIA BURKE, a beggar, while receiving alms from FREDA ROSENTHAL, of No. 710 Fifth-avenue, stole a parcel from her containing $40 worth of clothing. She was held to answer.

ALBERT C. WILLIAMS was committed by Justice Dowling, yesterday, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of stealing shawls worth $66 from H. HENNEQUINN, No. 143 Duane-street.

Judge HITCHCOCK, of Ohio; Judge MCGARY, of New-Orleans; Prof. J. M. B. SITT, of Michigan, and Gen. HUNTER, of the United States Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

At the United States District Court, yesterday, twenty-one barrels of whisky, seized at No. 34 Platt-street for want of being properly stamped, were condemed by default.

GEOFFREY MEYER, aged twenty-three years, while delirious, yesterday, jumped overboard at Pier No. 9 East River. He was rescued by Officer GRIFFITHS and locked up.

Hon. D. K. MCCARTHY, of Syracuse; Col. M. TODD, of the United States Army; D. RUIZ, of Washington; Hon. H. J. KIMBALL, of Georgia, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

WM. THOMPSON, aged thirty-five, of No. 6 Carlisle-street, while on an excursion, yesterday, on the *Walter Sands*, fell down the hatchway and broke his arm.

PATRICK HANNIGAN was commited to answer yesterday for assaulting Officer THOMPSON, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, dislocating his arm with a blow of a club.

Hon. R. H. MAURY, of Richmond, Maj. T. J. ECKERSON, of the United States Army, and Col. F. A. MELHADO, of New-Orleans, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Gov. REED, of Florida; Gen. JUDSON KILPATRICK, of New-Jersey, and ROBERT T. LINCOLN, son of the late President LINCOLN, are at the Astor House.

The stockholders of the proposed Elizabethport and Staten Island Ferry have paid in about $40,000 of the capital stock of the Company.

California fruit is quite common in the City, especially pears, which, however, very soon rot after being exposed to the open air.

K. SCHLOZER, German Minister to Washington, and A. MORI, Japanese Minister to Washington, are at the Brevoort House.

Pay-master FRANK BISSELL, of the United States Navy, and Rev. Dr. THOS. MIDDEMIS, of Ireland, are at the Hoffman House.

The ancient order of Red Men have their annual picnic at Rheinhust Park, foot of Sixty-second-street, East River, today.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen was to have met yesterday, but a quorum failed to appear.

Car-hooks have been abolished on the Broadway line, and chains are used instead.

Commodore LE ROY, of the United States Navy, is at the New-York Hotel.

Capt. TIBBITTS, of the steamer *City of Boston*, is at the Everett House.

Music at Tompkins-square at 5½ P. M.

BROOKLYN.

Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH, Manager of the Union Ferry Company, stated, yesterday, that he looked upon the Street Commissioner's letter, threatening the Company with a legal action for encroaching upon the city property, as a blackmailing dodge. The Aldermen, he says, gave the Company the right to occupy the property in question.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, JOHN MONAS, a property-holder on Bergen-street, moved for a permanent injunction to prevent the City Railroad Company from running a double track through that thoroughfare. The Court took the papers and reserved its decision.

Since the outbreak of the horse-plague in Brooklyn, 180 of the horses belonging to the City Railroad Company have been attacked by the disease, and twenty of them have died. There are at present sixty laid up in the stables of the Company with the malady.

JAMES DORGAN was arrested and locked up in the Van Brunt-street Station-house, yesternay, for cutting the head of his wife JULIA, at their residence on Sullivan-street. The novel weapon employed by DORGAN in his assault was a sea-shell.

There were, during the past week, twenty-two cases of small-pox reported in Brooklyn, thirty-six marriages, and ninety-five births. During the same period, 297 burial permits were granted.

Shortly after 11 o'clock yesterday morning CHARLES WESNER, residing at No. 15 High-street, while working in a cracker-bakery at No. 41 Fulton-street, got his right hand caught and badly mangled by some of the machinery.

JAMES O'DONNEL was setenced to six months in the Penitentiary, yesterday, by Justice VOORHEES, for tapping the till in Mrs. MCALLISTER's store, at No. 142 Union-avenue.

ROBERT L. MATTHEWS, a doctor in South Second-street, Eastern District, was committed by Justice VOORHEES yesterday on a charge of bigamy.

There were 2,214 new buildings erected in Brooklyn during the past yehr, the assessed value of which is $4,930,900.

LONG ISLAND.

The G. A. R. evening entertainment to be given by the comrades of Post George Huntsman takes place in the College Point Woods on Thursday next, commencing at 6 P. M.

Two hulks in Huntington Bay and Lloyd's Harbor, used in the manufacture of fish oil, have been pronounced nuisances, and will be suppressed forthwith. Two millions of fish have been manufactured into oil and scraps during the last six weeks.

The Thirty-fourth-street Ferry Company are excavating for another slip at Hunter's Point, so as to admit of two boats landing at the same time. The improvement is very necessary.

The festival of the Queen's County Harvest Home will be held at "St. Ronan's Well," on Thursday, Aug. 31, commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., and continuing through the evening.

St. George's Brotherhood, of Flushing, will supply the Episcopal services at Queens for a short period, by sending to the chapel a minister or a lay reader each Sunday.

The seventh annual pic-nic of the Jamaica South Union Sabbath-school will be held at Babylon, on Wednesday, Aug. 23.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

An old citizen of Fordham named EDWARD A. SHIPMAN, who for many years occupied the position of roll-keeper in the Board of Brokers of New-York City, while in the act of crossing the Harlem Railroad track at Fordham, yesterday morning, was killed by being run over by the New-Haven train.

Preparations are already being made on an extensive scale for the annual agricultural exhibition of the county, which takes place in September at White Plains. The splendid track is being put in order, the buildings are being renovated, and many improvements suggested by last year's experience, are in course of projection. It is expected that the display of live stock this year will be the finest ever exhibited.

GEORGE CREAMER was killed on Saturday evening, at Williamsbridge, by the New-Haven train running over his body while engaged in acting as switchman.

STATEN ISLAND.

On Sunday night, WILLIAM STHALL's house, at Vanderbilt Landing, was entered by burglars, and two gold watches and several other articles stolen, amounting in value to $500. The robbers have not yet been discovered.

Saturday morning, Mrs. ROGERS and Mrs. HENRY both were before Police Justice GARRETT, to make complaint against each other for assault and battery. The Judge, finding that they were intoxicated, committed them both to the Richmond County Jail.

NEW-JERSEY.

JOHN MORSHU, a prisoner in the Monmouth County Jail, confined for trial upon a charge of stealing $5,000 worth of goods from CORLIES' store, in Red Bank, has escaped, taking with him a boy who was imprisoned for stabbing J. BOWNE REID, at Black Mills, on the 4th of July last.

It is rumored that Mayor RICORD, of Newark, will not sign the contract for paving South Broad-street with the Nicholson pavement, since the Street Committee did not give the contract to the lowest bidder, as the resolution of the Common Council directed. The Nicholson Company have been directed not to go to work.

The German Veteran Society of Newark has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, JOHN FISCHER; Vice-President, CASPER BUNKLE; Recording Secretary, EMILE STREIT; Financial Secretary, JOHN H. LUCKENMEYER; Treasurer, GOTHEL SCHMELTZ.

Coroner GIBBS held a formal examination yesterday upon the body of CHARLES SMALLEY, a negro, who, while walking on the track Sunday night, was run over near North Elizabeth Station by the 12 o'clock train from New-York and instantly killed.

Officer SCHINDLAR, of the Third Precinct of Jersey City, yesterday arrested HENRY SULLIVEIN, a Jerseyman about twenty years of age, for attempting to stab HENRY HEIRSTEMP with a pocket-knife.

Early yesterday morning a stable owned by SAMUEL T. GUERIN, at No. 69 Thomas-street, Newark, was burned to the ground; loss, $300. The fire is supposed to have been of incendiary origin.

Mr. M. E. HAMLIN, who is suspected of having set fire to his house in Newark for the purpose of securing the insurance, has been lodged in jail in Newark to answer the charge.

A tenement-house owned by a man named BUSHMAN, at the corner of Provost and Morgan streets, Jersey City, contains thirty-two families.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Midshipman C. S. Richmond is ordered to the Pacific fleet; Surgeon D. R. Bannan, to the receiving-ship *Ohio*; Lieut.-Commander O. A. Batcheller is detached from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Boston Navy-yard; Lieut.-Commander Albert Kunts from the Boston Navy-yard, and granted three months' leave; Second Assistant Engineer Theophilus Cook is ordered to the *Iroquois*; the *Narragansett* Commander, R. W. Mead, arrived at Valparaiso June 28, en route for San Francisco; officers and crew well; she is expected to arrive at San Francisco Aug. 20.

First Lieut. James Curtins, United States Cavalry, having been tried by Court-martial, and found guilty of conduct prejudicial to good order and military discipline in having ordered a soldier to discharge his carbine at a target before which Trumpeter Kelsey was standing, and by which the trumpeter was killed, has been dismissed from service.

[Advertisement.]
The *Scientific American* says: "We have used PRATT'S ASTRAL OIL for many years, and found it to be excellent in all respects.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Thuringia	Aug. 15	New-York	Hamburg.
Scotia	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Nevada	Aug. 16	New-York	Liverpool.
Assyria	Aug. 16	New-York	Glasgow.
City of Limerick	Aug. 17	New-York	Liverpool.
The Queen	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Algeria	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
City of London	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool.
Main	Aug. 19	New-York	Bremen.
Australia	Aug. 19	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR ASPINWALL, HAVANA, &C.

Steamer	Date	From	To
Henry Chauncey	Aug. 15	New-York	Aspinwall.
City of Merida	Aug. 16	New-York	Vera Cruz.
Columbia	Aug. 17	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

TUESDAY.

For Europe, via Plymouth, Cherbourg and Hamburg, by the *Thuringia*, at 11½ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double paid letters* only, on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, until 1½ P. M....For Kingston, Jamaica, Aspinwall, Panama and the South Pacific and Central American Ports, by the *Henry Chauncey*, at 10 A. M....For Mexico, via Matamoras, by the *Francis Wright*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 14—*In steam-ship City of London, from Liverpool.*—Mr. Easton, Miss Rose Easton, Mr. and Mrs. Adair and child, Mr. and Mrs. Marx, Mr. and Mrs. Crowther and child, Mr. and Mrs. Carle, Mr. Stuart, Mr. and Mrs. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. Hemsley, Jno. Clay, A. Wood, J. A. Robertson, Mr. Nichols, Mr. Wreford, Mr. Hartley, Mr. Fisher, J. Wood, Mr. Pickersgill, Hon. Jude Flanegan, T. Tilley, Mr. Courtney, Mrs. Graham and child, Mrs. C. Phillips, Miss Flanegan, Miss C. Thomas, Mrs. Kennedy, Mrs. M. McCausland, Mrs. Carey, Miss S. A. Shelly, Miss Cowperthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Gray, F. Budgens, Rev. D. Sullivan, Rev. Jas. Clary, Rev. A. Mulville, Rev. Jas. Hunt, Rev. P. Smith, Rev. Martin Carroll, Rev. M. Power, Rev. John O'Farrell, A. Sinclair, Mr. Bondains, B. Clarke, L. Dedlow, Dr. Ben. Brandreth, Charles Moore, Mr. and Mrs. P. McHugh, Jos. Heine, H. Runfmann, A. P. Rewe, J. E. Wood, S. Nixon.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:10 | Sun Sets....6:58 | Moon rises....4:12

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..7:16 | Gov. Island.8:05 | Hell Gate....9:27

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 14.

Cleared.

Steam-ships S. C. Walker, Sherrin, Philadelphia; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore; A. C. Stiners, Davis, Philadelphia; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Brage (Norw.) Stern, Queenstown, for orders, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Ciraco, (Ital.,) Fabrette, Cork or Falmouth, Seager & Co.

Brigs Mary M. Williams, (Br.,) Fickett, Gibraltar, for orders, Jas. Henry; Stephen Bishop, Russell, Rio Janeiro, Walsh, Field & Way; Anna, (Br.) McClellan, Aspinwall, J. F. Whitney & Co.; Favorite, Duell, Trinidad, Henry Trowbridge's Sons; B. Inginac, Austin, Port au Prince, R. Murray, Jr., & Co.

Schrs. D. W. Saunders, Smith, St. Pierre, (Mart.)—H. A. Vatable & Son; M. B. Bramhall, Stout, Savannah, Evans, Ball & Co.; Ridgewood, Griffin, Georgetown, S. C., E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Moses Rogers, Woodhull, Richmond, Winchester & Towne; Florence Mayo, Hall, Boston, H. P. Brown & Co.; S. L. Thompson, Hull, Dighton.

Sloop Odd Fellow, Dyer, New-London.

Arrived.

Steam-ship E. H. Webster, Sommers, Kingston, Jam., Aug. 3, in ballast to master. Left in port, British mail steamer Caribbean, for Aspinwall. Passed going into Kingston, Jam., brig Two Marys, (of Windsor, N. S.;) Aug. 9, lat. 28 25, lon. 79 47, spoke whaling brig E. A. Small, 8 mos. out, 145 bbls. jack-oil; same lat. and lon., spoke whaling-schr. Montezuma; all well; no oil.

Steam-ship City of London, (Br.,) Tibbits, Liverpool Aug. 3, and Queenstown 4th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 13, at 11 P. M., 25 miles E. of Sandy Hook, saw steam-ship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool; same date, at [illegible], 245 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship Ville de Paris, hence for Havre, and steam-ship Anglia, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Manhattan, Woodhull, Charleston, S. C., 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.—13th inst., 9 P. M., 70 miles N. from Hatteras, passed steam-ship James Adger, hence for Charleston; same date, at 9½, steam-ship Crescent City, do. for New-Orleans.

Steam-ship Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., 47 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 58 hours, with naval stores, &c., to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Wm. P. Clyde, Drew, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. to Washington Co.

Ship Molocka, (of Gardiner, Me.,) Hawthorn, Leghorn 57 ds., with marble, rags, &c., to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Was 20 ds. to the Straits of Gibraltar, and 38 ds. to lon. 53; from thence had light winds, with thick, hazy weather.

Ship Nimbus, (of Bath,) Kelly, Newport, Eng., July 2, with railroad iron to order. Had fresh westerly winds up to the Banks, thence 20 ds., with light winds and calms; Aug. 6, lat. 41 40, lon. 64 50, took a pilot from boat W. H. Aspinwall, No. 21.

Ship Trochrague, (Br.,) Wood, Havana 11 ds., with sugar to Robert Patrick; had fine weather, with light variable winds.

Bark Gauss, (N. G.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 50 ds., with mdse. and 62 passengers to Henry Koop & Co. First part of the passage experienced rough weather, latter part light winds and calms with much fog; was 20 ds. W. of the Banks; had 1 birth on the passage; had a pilot on board 9 ds.

Bark Alfred et Maria, (Fr.,) Grombert, Havana 14 ds., with sugar in bulk to E. D. Morgan & Co. The A. et M. has been ordered to Perth Amboy to discharge.

Bark Colin E. Neil, (of Boston,) Crowell, Newport, Eng., 42 ds., with railway iron to order—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Took the southern passage, and had fair weather.

Bark Lizzie Gillespie, (Br.,) Wilson, Portland 9 ds., in ballast to Winchester & Towne. Had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Orchilla, (of Searsport,) Savage, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova—vessel to Walsh, Field & Way; had fine weather, with light variable winds.

Bark Courser, Marsden, of and 7 ds. from Stockton, Me., in ballast to master; the Courser is anchored inside Sandy Hook awaiting orders.

Brig Naiad, (of Bermuda,) Eve, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Brig Surf, Thompson, Cienfuegos 18 ds., with sugar to Fowler & Jova. Anchored at Sandy Hook for orders.

Brig Humming Bird, (Br.,) Stephens, Windsor, N. S., 14 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Idalia, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) Goden, Little Glace Cay, C. B., 20 days, with coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Had light S. W. winds and calms with much fog the entire passage.

Schr. Isabel, (of New-London,) Denison, San Blas 19 ds., with cocoa-nuts to Owen Brenan—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Gamma, Huntley, Campobello, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to James Murray.

Schr. Island City, Shaw, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Mary Clark, Herrick, ——, with lime to J. V. Haviland.

Schr. Old Zack, Beebe, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Rio, Donavan, Machias, with lumber to master.

Schr. Helen M. Waite, Gott, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Terrapin, Wooster, Calais, with lumber to master.

Schr. Telegraph, Watson, Gardiner, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke.

Schr. Aconda, Wallace, Millbridge 10 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Martha Harpin, Nantucket, with fish to J. Comstock.

Schr. Redwing, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to Benjamin West.

Schr. Paugusett, Waples, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Kate Church, Gifford, George's Banks, with fish to Benjamin West.

Schr. West Falmouth, ——, Bangor, with lumber to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Kate Kallahan, Avery, New-Haven, for Rondout.

Schr. Goddess, Kelly, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. C. Sadler, Smith, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Christina, Warren, Seal Island, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. A. J. Lindsley, Crockett, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. New-Zealand, Hall, Rondout, for Rockland.
Schr. River Head, Vail, River Head, for Albany.
Schr. Ida Deering, Taunton, for Elizabethport.
Schr. Robert Smith, Baladen, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jane, Hammond, Rondout, for Belfast.
Schr. W. D. Mangam, Chase, New-Bedford.
Schr. Clara Sawyer, Branscomb, Bridgeport.
Schr. J. N. Smith, Springer, New-Bedford.
Schr. Ellen Perkins, White, New-Bedford.
Schr. Franklin, Hulse, Connecticut River.
Schr. Maria, Sugdon, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Herald, Knox, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. L. B. Sargent, Sargent, Bucksport.
Schr. Maria Jane, Bushnell, Norwich.
Schr. Donna Anna, ——, Providence.
Schr. Sarah Maria, Bushell, Norwich.
Schr. M. L. Davis, Davis, Providence.
Schr. Alexandria, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. Young, Davis, Brookhaven.
Schr. Challenge, Perry, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Lamartine, Gurney, Wareham.
Schr. Hamburg, Prescott, Norwich.
Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.
Schr. Palladium, Ryder, Hartford.
Schr. Star, Crowell, Rockport, Ms.
Schr. Emma, Whitman, Virginia.
Schr. Franconia, Jarvis, Newport.
Schr. Pearl, Davis, New-London.
Schr. Leo, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. G. L. Lovell, Rockport.

WIND—Sunset, light, S. E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 14.—Arr. steamer George Appold, Baltimore; Roman, Philadelphia; Nereus, New-York; bark Thomas Cochrane, Liverpool; brig M. C. Conway, Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 14.—Arr. steamer Sea Gull, from Baltimore; schr. Ann and Susan, from Boston.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Aug. 14.—The schr. Wm. E. Bartlett, of Baltimore, from Norfolk, with a cargo of shingles, for Philadelphia, sprunk a leak off Willoughby Spit, became waterlogged, lost part of deck-load, and was towed here by steamer Vulcan.

Passed out, bark Waveiet.

Arr. brig M. A. Chase, from Matanzas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 14.—Arr. steam-ship St. Louis, Whitehead, from New-York.

Sld. 13th, steamship George Cromwell, Clapp, for New-York.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 14.—Arr. schrs. Mary Jane Pascal, from Wareham, for Pictou; Pioneer, from New-York, for Halifax; Ada Louisa Lewis, from Providence, for St. John; Maggie Cummins, from Calais, for Philadelphia; Walter Scott, from St. John, for New-York.

The schr. Trenton remains ashore on the Hedge Fence. The steamer Helen Augusta has made several unsuccessful attempts to have her off. The deck-load is being rafted along side, and she will probably come off next high water, if the weather continues favorable.

Sld. all before reported.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—The Guion steam-ship Colorado, Capt. Freeman, from New-York Aug. 2, touched at Queenstown yesterday and proceeded for Liverpool. The Allan steam-ship Moravian, from Quebec, touched at Moville on Sunday and proceeded for Liverpool.

LONDON, Aug. 14—5 P. M.—The Inman steam-ship City of Paris, Capt. Mirehouse, from New-York Aug. 5, arrived at Queenstown at noon today, and after landing mails and passengers proceeded for Liverpool.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.,
DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS.

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Buildings, Bridges, Docks, Parks, &c., &c.
Having made extensive additions to our Buildings and Machinery on 25th, 26th and 27th sts., and 10th and 11th avs., thereby largely increasing our manufacturing facilities, we are now prepared to execute all kinds of wrought and cast iron work for buildings and other purposes with great despatch, and at extremely low prices.
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HAVE OPENED THEIR
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UNITED STATES, FRENCH AND SPANISH GOVERNMENTS.
Also, Sporting Rifles, Military and Pocket Pistols, Rifle Canes, &c., in great variety. Will supply Governments and the Trade.
W. C. SQUIRE, Secretary.

RUPTURE
SUCCESSFULLY TREATED BY
DR. S. N. MARSH.
At MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, No. 32 East 14th-st.
Instruments for all physical deformities properly made and carefully adjusted.
Silk Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder-Braces.
MARSH & CO. will continue their office at No. 2 Vesey-st. Private rooms and competent females to wait upon ladies at both offices.

STEAM SEWING-MACHINES.
WHITEHILL'S patent motor for driving sewing-machines, Nos. 35 and 37 Wooster-st.